Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 7, 1960

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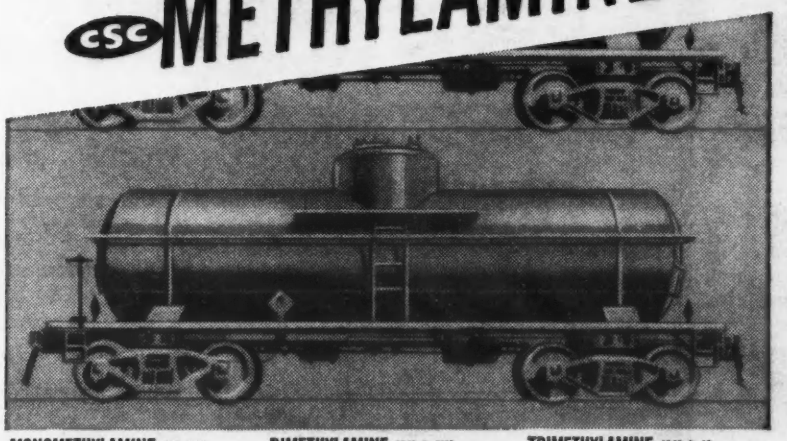

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 178 No. 20 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. November 7, 1960

Chemicals: Here to Stay

In 1810, the average American spent just $1 a year on chemicals—a little whale oil for his lamps, some wood ash for home-made soap, and a supply of gunpowder.

For a few cents more he could have had the new luxury chemicals of the day—fireworks.

Exactly 149 years later, in 1959, per capita chemical consumption had increased 15,000 percent to a rate of $150 a year, according to a current report of Business & Defense Services Administration.

Neat as growth rate looks at a glance, the fact is, says BDSA, that most of it has taken place in the last twenty years, spurred by demand for antibiotics, plasticizers, insecticides, fertilizers and toilet preparations.

The impact of World War I, carrying an unprecedented demand for more chemicals, brought per capita consumption to $30, according to the monthly "Chemical & Rubber Industry Report," published by BDSA's chemical and rubber division.

But the jazz age failed to jazz up the chemical industry and the depression did depress it. During the entire twenty years to the eve of World War II, per capita consumption never climbed above $35, according to BDSA's records.

By 1940 the trend was again upward, and in 1947 sales were at a rate of more than $90.

Demands for new types of chemicals and expanded markets for established chemicals were responsible for the remarkable increase, BDSA says. And also, it should be noted, five of the years were war years.

The industry's most amazing feat was in creating and developing a civilian market for all its war-inspired capacity expansion. Growth since 1947 has been brisk, but at only about half the rate of 1940-47.

—Continued on page 72

FDA Hears From Industry: The Law May Be One Thing But Drug Making Is Another

Food & Drug Administration may know all about enforcing the food and drug laws, but it doesn't know very much about the production of pharmaceuticals. That is apparent to drug industry leaders—and has been for a long time. Now, in an effort to do something about the situation, the drug people are offering to set up an education task force that will show FDA officials how to find their way through the complicated maze of drug making and distribution.

Industry leaders are citing two examples of the lack of understanding displayed by FDA in its relations with the drug makers:

- First is the agency's proposal to have copies of the official brochure placed in every sales package of a prescription drug so that doctors will always have complete information about the drug at their finger tips.
- Second is an FDA suggestion that drug manufacturers submit samples of all the drugs they are testing before they are placed on the market for sale.

Faults in Proposals Cited

The trouble with the first proposal, say the producers, is that in many cases the brochures are so bulky they can't be readily packaged with the drug. Furthermore, sales packages seldom go to physicians but instead wind up in the hands of the corner druggists, and all the expense of printing and packaging is largely lost.

The trouble with the second proposal, the producers go on, is in the wording of the regulation—it might well lead to samples being dumped on the agency by the truckload.

Apparent shortcomings in this regulation have just been called to the attention of FDA by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association in a statement filed with the FDA hearing clerk.

PMA is careful to point out that it is not in opposition to the principles of the proposal, i.e., to make available to FDA during pendency of New Drug Applications samples adequate to permit laboratory examinations for compliance with pertinent specifications for the products covered by the NDA's. But it thinks the agency is going too far in calling for samples of every substance being evaluated.

This is what the association had to say to the agency:

"It should not be the intention of FDA to require that samples of all lots of new

—Continued on page 42

ELASTOMER SALES CHIEF: Lyle E. King, who will succeed Dr. Charles J. Harrington on January 1 as director of sales for the elastomer chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Dr. Harrington becomes assistant general manager of the department on the first.

VA Gets Meprobamate From Danes; Maybe It's the Kefauver Influence

Veterans Administration, turning a deaf ear to the objections of domestic drug makers, has just made its first major purchase outside this country. The agency last week procured 17,040 bottles of meprobamate from a Danish producer under a new purchasing policy which was inspired, say some observers, by the Kefauver drug price investigations. The VA, meaning to make overseas procurement a standard procedure as long as quality is up to par and prices significantly lower, has taken its cue for this step from Military Medical Supply Agency, which has been buying extensively abroad.

HOOKER VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Chris A. Stiegman, elected vice-president in charge of research and development by Hooker Chemical Corporation, New York.

The tranquilizer purchase was made from Gyma Laboratories, Elmhurst, N.Y., which is the agent for A/s Syntetic Akheselekabet, of Denmark. The Danish firm was low bidder on the latest purchase invitation of the VA.

Gyma's Price: $4.41 a Bottle

Gyma offered the drug at a price of $4.41 a bottle, which included inspection, duty, testing, transportation, loading costs and customs brokerage of a domestic producer.

The price paid by VA for the drug ($75.-214) amounted to a saving, the agency emphasized, of $249,568.40.

VA said that various controls are being put into effect on the drug to insure that its quality is up to standard. A US naval materials inspector will be on hand in the plant during production to draw samples for Food & Drug Administration testing.

The agency also added that the purchase is in accordance with a ruling of the Comptroller General of the United States that a purchasing agency cannot reject a low bid simply because of the absence of any licensing arrangement for a patented product with the manufacturer-supplier.

The ruling was handed down earlier this year when Chas. Pfizer & Co. protested MMSA's overseas purchase of tetracycline, a drug on which Pfizer claims patent rights.

Wallace Laboratories, which holds

—Continued on page 40

Dixon-Kaltman Deal Reported All Off Now

Dixon Enterprises, Inc., is eager to get into the drug field, but the firm isn't going to do it with D. Kaltman & Co. Latest word is that the two principals have broken off negotiations for the purchase of Kaltman stock by Dixon.

Thus end five months of effort, whereby Dixon, a subsidiary of Dixon Chemical & Research, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J., was to buy heavily into Kaltman, a Jersey City, N. J., distributor of drugs and pharmaceuticals.

No reason has been given for the break-

—Continued on page 72

DuPont, Bayer in Accord On Acrylic Fibers Patent

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and Farbenfabriken Bayer AG of West Germany have signed an acrylic fibers licensing agreement.

The pact, just disclosed here, was concluded this past summer following a decision by the German Patent Office Ex-

—Continued on page 40

FTC 'Enarax' Hearings Set for December Finals

Federal Trade Commission has tentatively scheduled December 1 and 2 for final hearings on its charges that Chas. Pfizer & Co. misrepresented the drug "Enarax."

The case opened with two days of hearings in New York last week. The first, a short session, was devoted to a reading of the stipulation, to which both sides reserved the right to make later objections. FTC attorneys said they would move to strike as irrelevant Pfizer's references to the testing history of the drug's two components. Pfizer attorney's were permitted to stipulate that the company had tried and in

—Continued on page 58

Potash: Texas Gulf To Build Utah Facility

Texas Gulf Sulfur Company will erect a $25 million potash mining and processing plant in southeastern Utah. The facility is designed to produce over a million tons annually of potassium muriate—making it the largest such plant in the US.

Earlier, Department of the Interior had given the green light to the project by temporarily withdrawing 9,445 acres of public lands from oil and gas leasing at the potash deposit location in Grand and San Juan counties about nine miles southwest of Moab, Utah (OPD, 9/5/60).

Texas Gulf will acquire the land, under

—Continued on page 52

Cutter Signs Pact With FTC Ending Dual Price Scheme

A consent order has been signed by Cutter Laboratories, Inc., Berkeley, Calif., with the Federal Trade Commission, forbidding the firm from charging competing customers different net prices for its human and animals biologicals and pharmaceuticals or other products, FTC announced today (November 7).

The company is legal successor to Cutter Laboratories, which was named ori-

—Continued on page 52

Fluoridation: Will It Be Voters' Choice Tomorrow?

It's not only Kennedy versus Nixon tomorrow. It's sodium fluoride, the people's candidate for tooth decay prevention, running against its highly vocal and indestructible detractors.

Some thirty-six US communities will be voting on the fluoridation issue, and the outcome, based on the experience of the last few years, is rated fifty-fifty.

Places where fluoridation is up for consideration, according to a *Wall Street Journal* survey, range in size from Cincinnati, Ohio, with a population of over 500,000, to Weyauwega, Wis., a town of 1,200 residents.

Arguments abound on both sides of the issue, but the fluoridation forces have had the Department of Health, Education & Welfare in their camp since 1951. And this stamp of government approval has had much to do with swelling the number of communities using fluoridation from 100 in 1950 to 1,952 ten years later. In the same decade, the population serviced grew from 1,578,578 to 37,868,609.

Fluoridation was approved by the Public Health Service (an HEW agency) that year "after a thorough examination of all scientific evidence relating to its safety, effectiveness and practicability," according to a statement by Dr. Leroy E. Burney, PHS Surgeon General.

"Fluoridation causes no bodily harm; it is remarkably effective in reducing the incidence of tooth decay by two-thirds; and its cost is minimal—about 10 cents per person per year," Dr. Burney adds.

Opposition to fluoridation is based mainly on the fact that sodium fluoride, when taken in high concentration, is poisonous. Proponents reply that chlorine, which is used in water treatment, and ordinary table salt can be poisonous in similar concentrations.

Where water is naturally fluoridated in as much as three to four times the recommended proportion, there have been no

—Continued on page 58

Dimethyl Terephthalate: Amoco Will Make More

Amoco Chemicals Corporation, Chicago, has started an enlargement of facilities that will soon boost production of dimethyl terephthalate by 50 percent.

The company is expanding its plant at Joliet, Ill., which utilizes the Amoco oxidation process to produce aromatic acids from mixed xylenes. Estimated construction time for the project is ten months.

Purchasing Agents Pessimistic Over October Business Figures

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

As reflected in the reports of most purchasing executives over the past two months, their October summation depicts once more a general business situation charged with somewhat more pessimism than optimism. Opinions that business is "jittery," "cagey," or "trending slow," are expressed by some members of the committee. The pressures exerted by manufacturers to hold minimal production levels brought about a rather noticeable lowering of prices this month. Coupled with this softening of prices is the continued desire of purchasing executives to reduce their inventories, resulting in a lesser overall demand.

The production and new order statistics indicate no improvement in production, with new orders somewhat less.

	Better	Same	Worse
New Orders			
October	27	47	26
September	29	53	18
Production			
October	26	54	20
September	23	60	17

October employment figures do not add encouragement to the near-term business outlook. Buying policy is unchanged, with the emphasis on remaining as flexible as possible in order to meet any changes which may occur.

What About Payroll Cutbacks?

Because the employment statistics for the past two or three months have been less encouraging than anticipated, the special question asked of our committee members for October dealt with their plans for the remainder of the year with regard to people on their payrolls. The summary of their replies shows that 78 percent planned to hold employment at present levels for the rest of 1960. There are 12 percent planning some additions, with 10 percent reporting that they will have to make further cutbacks.

Under present market conditions, the purchasing function is receiving considerable top management attention because of the necessity for a greater awareness of material costs and their influence on profit margins.

A rather noticeable break in prices is evident this month. Those reporting prices lower rose from 6 percent in September

—*Continued on page 38*

Insecticide Sprayer: Single Shot Does It

Department of Agriculture scientists have just devised a system that will spray the inside of an airplane with insecticide in one shot, and may eventually be adapted to use in trains, buses, ships, stores, bakeries and grain-handling establishments.

The development consists of small sprayers that are placed strategically around the plane and are under control of the pilot. They could also be controlled by a timer or the closing of a door.

The sprayers are seen as especially valuable on international flights, or in domestic planes flying from areas in which agricultural pest quarantines are in effect.

Pennsalt, Nutrilite In Insecticides Pact

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation is getting together with Nutrilite Products, Inc., to manufacture and market biological insect control products. Nutrilite has just received notice of registration from the Department of Agriculture for "Biotrol," a biological insecticide product, containing *Bacillus thuringiensis, Berliner*, as its active ingredient.

Pennsalt, through its agricultural chemicals division in Tacoma, Wash., will contribute its experience to marketing, field trials and market studies. Nutrilite will continue with research and biological insecticides production.

In addition to that of the Department of Agriculture, registration has also been granted by the State of California. Previous to that, an exemption from tolerance

—*Continued on page 72*

Ziegler Big Again in Waxes

C. S. Ziegler & Co. is back in the wax field full force—after a two-year restrictive period during which wax operations were greatly curtailed. The company, headquartered in Great Neck, N.Y., is marking its fortieth year in the chemical business. It's production facilities, used for refining and processing waxes of all kinds, are in New Market, N.J.

Urea, Ammonium Sulfate Being Sought by Indonesia

Bids are being invited by an Indonesian government agency, Badan Urusan Dagang, for supply and delivery of over 200,000 metric tons of fertilizers. Quotations, f.o.b. and c.i.f., should be submitted as soon as possible to the agency. Specifications are available from the Trade Development Division of the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Included in the invitations are 75,000 metric tons of urea fertilizers, and upwards of 150,000 metric tons of ammonium sulfate. The delivery rate is 10,000 tons to 20,000 tons a month from February to December, 1961.

The Week's Price Changes

Cadmium Colors, Corn Oil, Iodine, Sodium Iodide Advanced. Cardamoms, Casein, Cottonseed Meal, Vitamin B_{12} Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Cadmium colors, 5c. to 10c. per lb. (p. 46).
Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 66).
Corn oil foots, 95%, ¾c. per lb. (p. 66).
Corn syrup, 1c. per cwt. (p. 44).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 66).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 66).
Dextrin, 1c. per cwt. (p. 44).
Ginger, Sierra Leone, 3c. per lb. (p. 62).
Grease, choice white, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 66).
Iodine, resub., 20c. per lb. (p. 54).
Nutmegs, 2c. per lb. (p. 62).
Paprika, 3c. per lb. (p. 62).
Potassium iodide, 15c. per lb. (p. 54).
Potassium muriate, 1c. per K_2O (p. 61).
Pepper, Malabar black, 2c. per lb. (p. 62).
Lampong black, 2c. per lb. (p. 62).
Muntok white, 3c. per lb. (p. 62).
Sodium iodide, 15c. per lb. (p. 54).
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ½c. per lb. (p. 66).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 66).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 66).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 66).

Prices Reduced

Cardamoms, 3c. per lb. (p. 62).
Carnauba wax, No. 3 Ceara, crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 66).
Parnahyba, crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 66).
No. 3 refd., 2c. per lb. (p. 66).
Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (p. 46).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 66).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 66).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 66).
Peanut meal, $1 per ton (p. 66).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 66).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 66).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 66).
Vitamin B_{12} cryst., $38 per gram (p. 54).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 4, 1960	Oct. 28, 1960	Nov. 6, 1959
109.77	109.99	111.77

Drugs Get Into the Campaign

In a last ditch fight to swing the labor vote, AFL-CIO's political arm has reached for the old Kefauver charges against the pharmaceutical industry, dressed them in Hallowe'en garb ("Drug Monopoly: Quick Kill With the Fast Pill") and, with a wild assertion that the industry is tied in with the Republican Party, attempted to frighten labor into a Democratic stampede. The effort to blacken the drug people and turn them into political pawns reached its high pitch last week when the Committee on Political Education (COPE) gave nationwide circulation to a campaign supplement for its publication, "Political Memo from COPE."

AFL-CIO's Recipe for Drug Industry

"Best way to fight the drug monopoly is to get a congress and an administration which will strengthen the Food & Drug Administration and the law under which it operates," declared COPE, "and that will demand that the Federal Trade Commission enforce laws against monopolies and monopoly practices."

As COPE railed, Sen. Estes Kefauver himself galloped through the last seven states of a twenty-three campaign trail charging that Republicans in congress and in the Department of Justice had impeded his investigation of drug makers.

Into this stir stepped Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association with an ap-

—*Continued on page 68*

GEN'L MILLS' SALES MANAGER: Alfred G. deMeurisse, elevated from field sales manager to sales manager by the chemical division of General Mills, Inc., Kankakee, Ill.

Lauroyl Chloride Available From Thompson Chemical

Thompson Chemical Company, Pawtucket, R.I., has just added lauroyl chloride to the slate of chemicals available from its Hebronville, Mass., facilities. Last month the company reported availability of lauroyl peroxide (OPD, 10/24/60). Both products carry the "Truox" brand name.

The chloride is being offered in a distilled grade to meet growing demand for a high quality acyl halide. Its major uses are as a chemical intermediate in the production of lauroyl peroxide and certain laurates and lauramides.

Polymer Corp. Plans Two New Units Abroad

Polymer Corporation, the synthetic rubber and chemical plant owned by the Canadian government, plans to build two new facilities in Europe—one in France and the other in the United Kingdom.

The French plant will make special synthetic rubbers, while the unit in the UK will be a butyl rubber plant.

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OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER, Vol. 178, No. 20, November 7, 1960. Published weekly on Monday except semi-weekly the last week in February and the last week in August by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U.S.A. Second-Class postage paid at New York, N. Y. Single copy price: 50 cents. Subscription prices:—United States and Possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $12. Copyright, 1960, Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

MALLINCKRODT'S NEW PRESIDENT: Harold E. Thayer, who moves up tomorrow (November 8) from executive vice-president to president of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo. He succeeds Joseph Fistere, who is retiring today (November 7) under the company's statutory age retirement plan. Mr. Fistere will continue, however, as a member of Mallinckrodt's board and executive committee.

Automated Facilities: Are They Paying Off?

Does the computer-controlled chemical plant pay off? Monsanto Chemical Company, whose fully-automatic ammonia facility at Luling, La., has been operating under a veil of mystery since January, is now ready to answer with a qualified "Yes."

At least, so it would appear from an OPD tour of the Luling installation, which until now has maintained a strict "Keep Out" policy for the chemical trade press.

Monsanto, working with Thompson-Ramo-Wooldridge Products Company, has spent more than $100,000 to attach an RW-300 computer to a typical ammonia plant. Why ammonia? Here's what a company spokesman has to say:

- Its process is one where a reasonable improvement will have a chance of justifying the expense of the computer.
- The ammonia process is well-known and the plant design is freely available.

Among the advantages of the computer system, Monsanto says, are the fact that it makes the ammonia plant at Luling a more dependable source of supply and, thus, gains increased customer confidence.

It's pointed out that the RW-300 catches plant breakdowns as they occur, mak-

—*Continued on page 51*

Dow's 'Styron' to Have A New Home in Greece

Dow Chemical International, Ltd., SA, has awarded final contracts for completion of a new polystyrene production plant in Greece. Output will be sold under Dow's tradename, "Styron."

The facility, being erected for Dow Hellenic Chemical Industry, Ltd., will be located at Lavrion, a suburb of Athens, and will be built by Foster Wheeler Italiana, of Milan, Italy.

Dow Hellenic is a subsidiary of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. The new plant is expected to be completed by November, 1961.

Vanillin Makers Get Reprieve; Ice Cream Law Not Effective Until Courts Give It an Okay

Vanillin producers have just been given a reprieve. Food & Drug Administration has told them that certain of the labeling provisions of the new government standards for ice cream and other frozen desserts—including the one applying to vanillin—will not become effective until the courts have had time to pass on the validity of the order. This is good news to the flavor people, who had been doing business under the weight of an FDA order that said ice cream containing vanillin must be labeled "artificially flavored."

The ice cream standards had an effective date of October 25 when issued by the agency last July (OPD, 8/1/60). Among other things, they require frozen dessert producers to inform the public of the fact whenever their products contain an artificial flavor.

'Vanilla' Means Only Vanilla

Use of the single word "vanilla" for ice cream is restricted by the standards solely to ice cream in which only the natural vanilla flavoring is used. If the vanilla flavor is enhanced by use of vanillin, the product must carry the notation that artificial flavoring has been added.

In cases where vanillin is the dominant flavoring vehicle, the package must be labeled as "artificially flavored vanilla ice cream" or by some equally informative phrase.

The ice cream standards are being attacked by industry in four separate court actions—two in the District of Columbia federal court, one in the Second Circuit and the other in the Ninth.

National Dairy Products, Inc., in the Second Circuit and the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers along with High's Dairy Products Corporation in the D.C. court are both seeking to overthrow the limitations in the standards on the use of the word "vanilla."

These two suits, as does the suit filed in the Ninth Circuit by Foremost Dairies, Inc., also attack the prohibitions contained in the standards against use of whey in certain products and the labeling requirements for others.

The fourth suit by Food Adjuncts Corporation protests the exclusion of certain neutralizing and buffering chemicals previously used to adjust the acidity of ice cream mix.

Each of the four suits applied to the courts for temporary restraining orders

—*Continued on page 52*

Urea Facility Contract Let by Solar Nitrogen

Solar Nitrogen Chemicals, Inc., has just let the construction contract for a urea unit—said to be the first of its kind in the United States—which will be built at the company's facility in Joplin, Mo.

Construction is to start in February, and completion is scheduled for next October. Cost of the project will run between $2 and $3 million. The unit is being built under license by Stamicarbon, NV, of the Netherlands.

The Joplin facility will produce anhydrous ammonia, urea and related products. It will be operated by Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., one of its co-owners. The plant's products will be marketed by Sohio Chemical Company, a unit of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), the other co-owner.

An ammonia unit at Solar's Joplin facility is now being built by M. W. Kellogg Company. Construction was started in mid-August and is to be completed in April.

USI PRODUCTION V. P.: Paul J. LaMarche, named vice-president for production of US Industrial Chemicals Company, division of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation, New York

Antibiotic Defenses: Army Tripling Them

The Army is tripling its stockpile of antibiotic drugs as an emergency precaution against the effects of biological warfare. The military wants to have what it calls "adequate quantities" on hand if needed.

Addressing the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons last week, Col. W. D. Tigertt of the Walter Reed Army Medical Center said that tests have shown practically all diseases due to bacteria and rickettsia, as well as certain of the viruses, can be controlled readily after their onset by the early use of adequate quantities of antibiotics administered orally.

"Please let me emphasize the term 'ade-

—*Continued on page 43*

Hodag Chemical Embarks On Third Major Expansion

Hodag Chemical Corporation, Skokie, Ill., a producer of surface-active chemicals, has started on its third major plant expansion since 1954. Each of the projects called for a doubling of production.

For even greater expansion, the company has purchased additional land adjoining its present plant. Newly-acquired equipment, including a 1,000-gallon electrically-heated reactor, will be housed in a two-level building now under construction.

FDA's Personnel Are Found to Be Financially Okay

Food & Drug Administration officials, as well as rank and file employees who can influence decisions of the agency, have come through one phase of the Kendall investigation—financial—unscathed.

The Kendall committee has just given the workers a clean bill of health, insofar as there might be any question that their sources of personal income might not be compatible with their government employment.

Looking Into Other Matters

As to other matters related to their conduct, which might reflect on their integrity, the Kendall group is still looking, but promises to come up with some recommendations for organizational or procedural improvements.

This was disclosed last week in a "progress" report to Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur S. Flemming. It was filed by the three-man group headed by Charles H. Kendall of the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization, which has been investigating personnel in the FDA.

The inquiry stems from charges aired before the Kefauver committee last summer, which indicated that all is not well with the agency—that officials are inclined to decide questions in favor of the drug companies rather than the public, and that there is entirely too close a relationship between some employees of FDA and the companies they are charged with regulating.

In carrying out the assignment to look into these charges, the Kendall group sent out detailed financial questionnaires to more than 900 of the agency's 1,950 employees and interviewed more than 200 persons, including employees and former employees of FDA, witnesses before the Kefauver committee, representatives of the press, congressional staff and those who have made complaints against the agency.

"The mass of fact and opinion which this process has brought together calls for careful and searching analysis," the committee said. "We are presently engaged in the performance of that analysis, and expect that it will demonstrate the possibility of organizational or procedural improve-

—*Continued on page 47*

Eli Lilly Is Setting Up An Affiliate in Venezuela

Eli Lilly International Corporation, a subsidiary of Eli Lilly & Co., is establishing an affiliate in Venezuela. The new firm, Eli Lilly y Compania de Venezuela SA, will be located in Maracay, a city of 100,000 about seventy miles from Caracas.

The firm will manufacture a wide variety of products in the liquid, ampoule, tablet and filled capsule lines for distribution inside Venezuela.

Negotiations for purchase of an eight-and-one-half-acre site for the company are being completed. Total cost of land, buildings and equipment is estimated at $1.3 million.

William J. Greer, production director of the Lilly affiliate in Brazil, has been appointed general manager of the new affiliate in Venezuela. Robert F. Arrom, district manager in Caracas, has been named director of sales and administration.

OPD Reports From Europe

Chemical Trade in Europe: What Will Pattern Be?

Few problems are more vexing to chemical managements in Europe than trying to estimate the changes in trade patterns that will accompany the formation of the Common Market and the rival European Free Trade Association.

For US executives planning European plant expansions, the question can be the complicated one of picking the site that takes best advantage of one trade bloc with minimum disadvantages in the other.

For European firms, particularly those in Switzerland and Austria, the trade split in Europe can be the much more serious problem of mass diversion of established trade out of its present channels.

In the chemical field, a recent survey by economists of the Political & Economic Planning organization in London (an economic study group founded in 1931 whose studies on European trade and trade blocs are partially financed by the Ford Foundation) shows rather clearly that the present levels of the proposed Common Market external tariff—and even the levels after a 20 percent across-the-board reduction—will be high enough to tip the balance of trade against chemical companies in the EFTA countries: Britain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal.

The PEP study concludes that a tariff level of 10 percent or more is sufficient to divert trade in most chemical products, and 5 percent may divert trade in basic products such as sulfuric acid or caustic soda.

The Common Market's external tariff sets a maximum level of 15 percent on inorganic chemicals and the average is probably between 5 percent and 10 percent. The maximum level for organic chemicals is 25 percent and the average is probably between 12 percent and 15 percent. The clear implication is that some considerable trade diversion in chemicals can be expected.

Trade in chemicals between the Common Market and the EFTA in 1958 (the last year for which complete figures have been analyzed) from all the countries was slightly smaller than trade between the two groups.

EFTA countries in that year imported

—*Continued on page 41*

Aerosol Demand in UK: 50 Million Units in '60

Demand for aerosols in the United Kingdom may hit 50 million units this year.

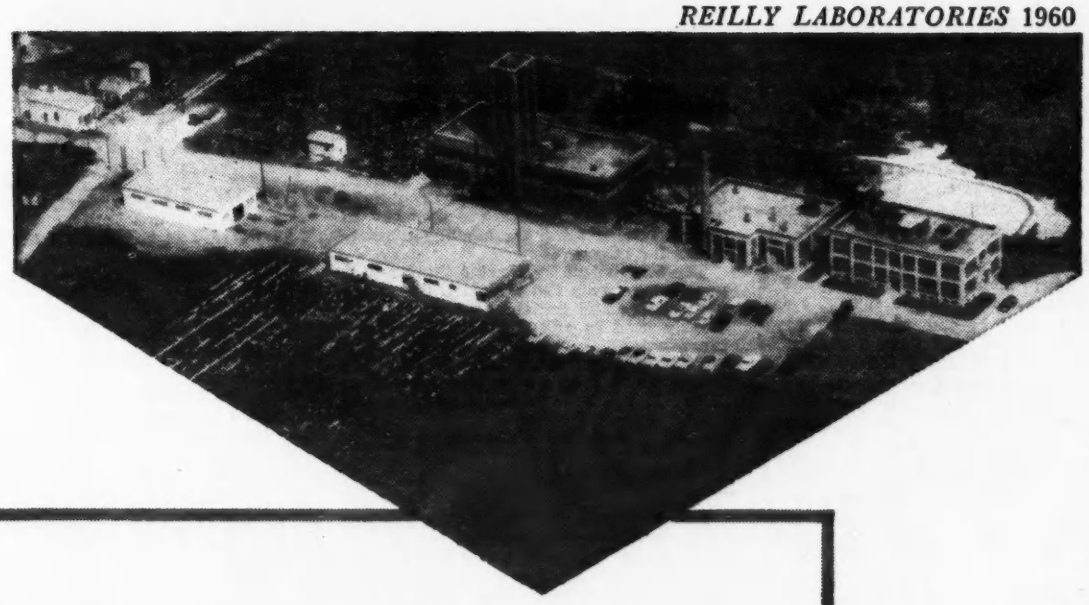
So says a spokesman for Durazone-Choice Products, a leading British aerosol manufacturer. Lower prices and a wider selection of pressure-packed products are the propellents, he adds, which should double the market over last year's 25 million level.

Another propellent is "Aerosol World," a new quarterly publication introduced by Durazone-Choice. Some 65,000 copies of the four-page house organ have just gone out to UK distributors.

REILLY LABORATORIES 1930

A PIONEER AND LEADER IN PYRIDINE CHEMISTRY FOR 30 YEARS

REILLY LABORATORIES 1960



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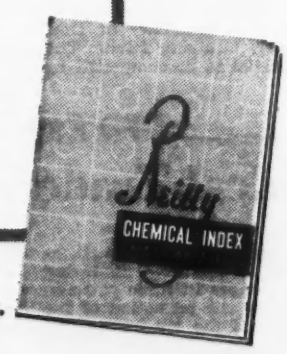
3-Pyridyl Carbinol

and 3-Picolylamine

are our newest compounds.



Send for the Reilly Chemical Index.

Reilly CHEMICALS

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MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

Sales Offices in Principal Cities

OPD REPORTS ON DYESTUFFS

How 1960 Business Is Shaping Up

	Third Quarter Sales
Acid Dyes	$4,916,617
Basic Dyes	2,974,828
Mordant Dyes	989,564
Solvent Dyes	1,485,297
Vat Dyes	9,388,798
Total	$19,755,104

OPD's report of sales value is based on figures supplied by producers representing more than 80 percent of domestic output of the above dyestuff classes. The figure for acid dyes includes pre-metallized dyestuffs.

Paint Industry Sales This Year Will Fall Short of $2 Billion Goal

The paint industry will not hit its goal of $2 billion in sales this year. This disappointing news comes from Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, who told NPVLA's seventy-third annual meeting in Chicago last fortnight that he expects paint sales to reach $1.8 billion by the end of 1960. Breaking the $2 billion barrier in '61, Mr. Battley feels, won't be easy because of the stepped-up pressure the industry will face from competitive surface coating products.

RE-ELECTED NPVLA PRESIDENT: Joseph F. Battley, who has been re-elected president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

"Let's face facts," he told the paint makers. "We don't have the surface coating field to ourselves any longer. Everybody wants to get into the act, whether he has the stuff or not and whether he does it legitimately or not."

Threat of Aluminum Siding

He cited what he called the "never-needs-paint aluminum siding campaign" as an example of "spurious advertising claims that confused homeowners on the value of paint and painting."

Prompt action by NPVLA's chemical coatings steering committee, he reported, "has resulted in the Aluminum Siding Association asking for the Federal Trade Commission to approve fair trade practice rules to put an end to shady practices."

"I am glad to report," Mr. Battley went on, "that the bugaboo of exaggerated advertising of aluminum siding products may soon be a thing of the past.

"Their first trade practices conference

—Continued on page 48

Paint Facility Rising

Patterson-Sargent Company, Cleveland, Ohio, subsidiary of H. K. Porter Company, is constructing a new paint plant at North Brunswick, N.J. Production will begin early next month. The unit will make a full line of "BPS" paints and other finishes.

Davison Stepping Up Zeolite Crystal Output

W. R. Grace & Co.'s Davison Chemical Division, after a year's experience with zeolite crystals, has decided to expand its sales and production effort. The company is now accepting large quantity orders at a price range of 80 cents to $1.30 a pound.

Tradenamed "Microtraps," the Davison product is said to favor such applications

—Continued on page 49

Gum Rosin Producers Return To Place at the Wheel and See A Big Sign: 'Drive Carefully'

Gum rosin producers are finally in the driver's seat, and the sign on the road ahead says: "Drive Carefully." After a decade of low prices in a market bedevilled by mountainous Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, the gum rosin men are riding an upward price spiral. Their cups, so to speak, runneth over. But the impact of this sudden prosperity gives cause to pause. It has responsible members of the industry worried. Specifically, in an industry so diffused and fractionized, these leaders fear that today's full cups may bring tomorrow's hangover.

Although at the moment surplus is no problem in the industry, George W. Varn maintains "it could become so again should the price impact be sufficient to lead poorly financed or inadequately prepared producers back into unwise production while industry formulates away from gum rosin."

Hopes for Wise Expansion

Mr. Varn, of Varn Trading Company, Jacksonville, Fla., hopes that this time the industry will expand its production systematically and wisely.

"Even though today's price cannot be sustained, and will not be," he told naval stores producers last fortnight, "there will be an increase in production next year."

"But if this increase is to be solidly based," he added, "and is progressively to grow larger in the following years, we must have more industrialization of gum rosin."

Needed also, Mr. Varn said, is a better system of financing, together with more responsible methods of operation, designed to pay labor a fair price for its work.

Addressing the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association's annual naval stores breakfast meeting in Chicago, Mr. Varn declared that the real problem today is how to get enough production without getting too much.

This will require, among other things, he said, a fair price for rosin "because just as certainly as we cannot sustain today's prices, equally we cannot go back to eight or nine dollar rosin—not under present technics and with present forest conditions."

Mr. Varn emphasized that these technics are no different from those which prevailed two years ago—before his firm ran a joint experiment with Hercules Powder Company designed to test an industrial approach to the production of gum. Here is the conclusion drawn from that work:

"The experiment has not changed the opinion, expressed to you two years ago,

—Continued on page 48

MCA Midyear Conference To Study Space Chemicals

The role of the chemical industry in tomorrow's race for the stars will be the subject of two panel discussions during the tenth midyear meeting of Manufacturing Chemists' Association, November 22 at the Statler-Hilton hotel, New York.

The meeting of approximately 1,000 representatives of the nation's leading chemical manufactuers will feature a detailed look at components of both liquid and solid propellants necessary to fuel America's missile and rocket efforts of the future and the new metals needed to house coming explorations into outer space.

Eugene H. Ott

Paint Federation Puts Eugene Ott at Its Helm

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology has installed Eugene H. Ott of the Ferbert Schorndorfer Company, Cleveland, Ohio, as its 1960-61 president. Mr. Ott, who was the federation's 1959-60 president-elect, automatically succeeded to the organization's presidency at its thirty-eighth annual meeting in Chicago last week.

William L. Foy of the Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was named president-elect. Mr. Foy served as the federation's treasurer during the past year.

Charles W. Finegan of Rinshed-Mason Company, Anaheim, Calif., was elected treasurer. C. Homer Flynn was re-elected executive secretary of the federation.

E. E. Fogle, president of Union Carbide Chemicals Company, New York, in his keynote address pointed to the fact that the paint industry has made great strides in the past thirty years, adding that never has it sought government help.

It owes its growth, he went on, to the

—Continued on page 49

Food, Drug Meeting Set

Government and industry representatives are preparing to discuss problems of mutual interest in food, drug and cosmetic legislation at the fourth annual conference of the Food & Drug Administration and the Food Law Institute. The meeting will be held November 28 and 29 in Washington, D. C.

Association Meetings

American Association for the Advancement of Science, annual meeting, Philadelphia, December 26-31.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, St. Louis, Mo., March 21-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., December 4-7.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton, Palmer House and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 14-16.

Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 25-27.

Chemical Buyers Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, mid-winter conference, Commodore hotel, New York, February 2.

Chemical Institute of Canada, chemical engineering conference, Quebec City, Canada, November 6-9.

Chemical Market Research Association, Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., December 5-7.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, fall luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, November 16; annual banquet, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 2.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Savoy-Hilton hotel, New York, May 14-17.

Food Law Institute—Food & Drug Administration, annual conference, Washington, D. C., November 28-29.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and midyear conference, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, November 22.

Plastics Exposition, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Coliseum, New York, June 5-9.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14; central regional meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 13-15; western regional meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 20-21; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 14.

Science & Food Symposium, sponsored by the Food Protection Committee of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., December 8.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 29.

Society of the Plastics Industry, reinforced plastics conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 7-9; western section conference, del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., April 20-21; national conference, Commodore hotel, New York, June 5-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 10.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 30; annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 9-11.

Water Pollution National Conference, sponsored by the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., December 12-14.

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MORTON LATEX RESEARCH . . . A comprehensive continuing research program in the laboratories of Morton Chemical Company brings you the best in Latex developments. Our understanding of polish formulating problems is your assurance of the latest techniques and developments in polymer polish ingredients.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 4 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, ens. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid glacial, syn., CP, dms., divd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -20.25
tech., dms., c.l. divd ... 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, divd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, dms., divd ..... 100 lbs. 13.00 -18.25
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., divd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd .. lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., divd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l, divd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., divd ... lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l. divd ..... lb. .36½- .37
tanks, divd. lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms. 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, ens., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.24 - —
dms., 5,000-lb lots, same basis lb. 1.30 - 1.45
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst. (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼ —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.)
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bbls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., divd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., divd ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, dms., t.l., frt. prepaid lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .39 - —
tech., polymerization, dms., t.l., f.o.b. shipping point lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., divd ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .33 - —
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b works lb. 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis .. lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. divd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb bbls., same basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. ..... lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. divd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs. works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works. lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, divd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, ens., dms ..... lb. .70 1.30

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	l.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S.E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cs	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.l.	truckloads
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tankwagons
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextro-laevo	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	neut	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w.w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, crs. ..... lb. 38 - .42
powd. crs. ..... lb 66 - .68
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb 5.25 - 5.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¼ .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs. works. 100 lbs 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¼ - .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .056 - .0638
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 34%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works .. lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0570- .1000
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼ - .1914
bulk, c.l. basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb lots same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb lots same basis lb. .0485- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 71 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. 48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb dm. 3c per lb. for 10 lb can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, domestic, sifted, c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works .... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
P-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., u.s.p., dms., works lb. 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.13 - 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, divd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton 92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton .325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride dms., dlvd lb .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l. t.l. frt equald lb. .44 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP lump, dms. c.l lb .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white tech., fine gran. bgs. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.00 —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.00 8.45
USP gran., 250-lb drm lb .17½- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b works lb 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400- lb dms. 15,000-lbs works. lb 1.22 - —
400-lb dms., 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
400-lb. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs., f.o.b. works ton.67.00 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va. ton.48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comi., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¾
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, standard, gran., purif., c.l., 100-lb bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l. works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton 52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton 56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt equald., 100% basis. ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech. cryst., dms. c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech, soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, comi., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16¼
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb 1.70 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.55 - —
Anethol, tech., dms. lb. .80 .92
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 —
Angelica root, bls lb .85 .90
Angelica root oil, bots lb. 120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb 120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb 1.75 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
Electrical grade, bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .23 - .25
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .27 - .34
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.80.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 7.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo.7.75 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton.89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.46.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.20.00 - —

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Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate USP, bots ..... oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. .... lb. .40 - —
bgs., tun lots, same basis ..... lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l., frt equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. ... lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd. dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l., frt. alld. lb .41 - —
ctns., t.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19 - —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton 31.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.30.00 - —
white, water-grd paper bgs c.l. St. Louis ton.60.00 -60.25
paper bgs., ex whse New York ton 84.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 2.35 - —
cbys, t.c.l., works, E .... 100 lbs 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ... ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.40 2.70
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns. dms lb. 2.50 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.... lb. .54 - .55
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .57 - .58
Central American, bgs..... lb. .53 - .54
Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .59 Nom.
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .67 - .69
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns .. lb. .66 - .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .35
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. ..... lb. .47 - —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La ..... gal. .34 - —
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district .. gal. .34 - —
Chicago district ..... gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district ..... gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .34 - .40
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .34 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. ..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district... gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district ..... gal. .34 - —
Port Arthur, Tex. ..... gal. .34 - —
St. Louis, Mo. District. gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. .. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .37
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.95 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —

Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd ..... lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms. lb. .62 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.

Benzyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.60
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 8.20 - 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns ..... lb. 56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots ... lb. 56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethyinaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphtholamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst. bots ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots.... lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 250-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.43 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 150-lb. dm lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works.. lb. 3.98 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.15 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

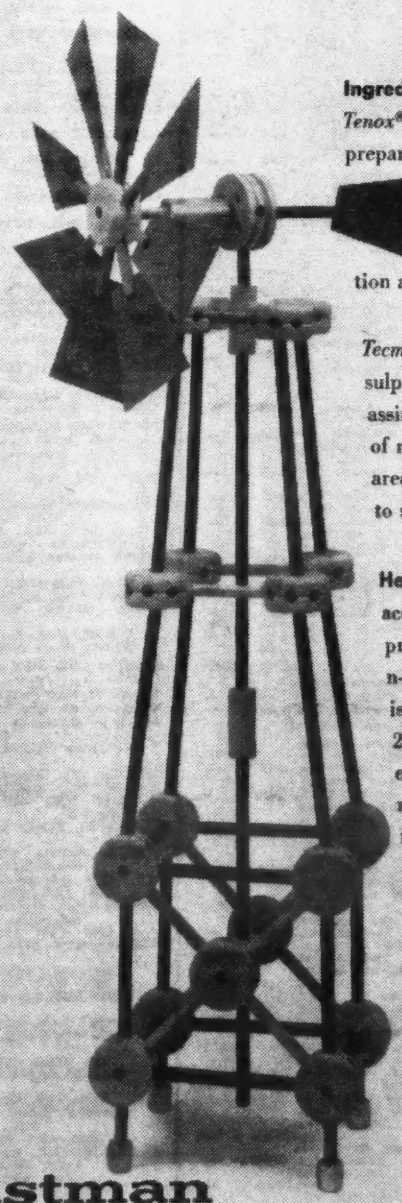
Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.160.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ..... ton.170.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton.215.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.05 - —
Peruvian, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1750- .2725
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.80.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated at lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).

If you produce Herbicides Pesticides or Animal Feeds look to Eastman for these basic chemicals



Ingredients for Animal Feeds.

Tenox® BHT—Agricultural Grade: A form of BHT specially prepared for feed use—free-flowing, non-dusting, and granulated in a particle size comparable to that of other feed components. Protects vitamin content of feeds, improves pigmentation and protects chicks against deficiency diseases.

Tecmangam®. Contains 75-78% manganese sulphate. Completely soluble and readily assimilated, Tecmangam is an ideal source of manganese for feeds. In manganese-deficient areas, Tecmangam can be added to fertilizer to supply this essential element.

Herbicides and Pesticides Intermediates

acetic acid
propionic acid
n-butyric acid
isobutyric acid
2-ethylhexoic acid
ethyl alcohol
n-butyl alcohol
isobutyl alcohol
2-ethylhexyl alcohol
mixed octyl alcohols
isobutyronitrile
manganese sulphate (Tecmangam)
triethyl phosphate

For information, samples or specifications on any of these Eastman chemicals for use in herbicide, pesticide, and feed production, write to any of the sales offices listed below.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; Kansas City, Mo.; New York City; Philadelphia; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company, San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Bone phosphate precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax, tech. anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 4.42 —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs 6.67 -10.67
bulk c.l. works ton 83.00 —
Borax, tech. gran. decahydrate, 99½% bgs. c.l. works ton 50.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 5.32 —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs 6.57 6.57
bulk c.l. works ton 43.50 —
pentahydrate 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 64.50 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.05 —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs 7.30 9.30
bulk c.l. works ton 58.00 —
USP powd. bgs. c.l., works ton 54.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 6.45 - —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs 7.70 9.70
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs. c.l., dlvd lb .24 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
Boric acid tech anhyd 99.9% bgs., c.l. works ton 335.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 19.62 —
bgs smaller lots same basis, 100 lbs 20.87 -22.87
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works ton 163.50 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 11.05 —
bgs. smaller lots. same basis, 100 lbs 12.30 -14.30
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, dms. c.l., works ton 188.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs 12.30 - —
bgs. smaller lots. same basis 100 lbs 13.05 - —
Boric acid, gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton 112.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 8.47 —
bgs smaller lots. same basis, ton 174.25 —
dms. c.l. works ton 137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs 9.73 - —
dms smaller lots. same basis 100 lbs 10.47 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs 8.85 —
bgs. smaller lots. same basis 100 lbs 10.10 -12.10
Boric acid, powd., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs 11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb 1.25 - —
100-lb cyls. works lb 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., t.l., works lb .70 - —
cyls., t.l.t. works lb .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid bbls lb 1.53 —
Bromine purif. cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb .32 —
cs., l.c.l., same basis lb .34 .39
ref. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd. E of Rockies lb .31 —
ref. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb .21½ —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .48 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .50 —
tanks, same basis lb .47 —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb 1.95 - —
Bromstyrol, bots. lb 5.25 - 5.35
Brucine, cns. oz Nominal.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns. 1.45 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls lb .65 .70

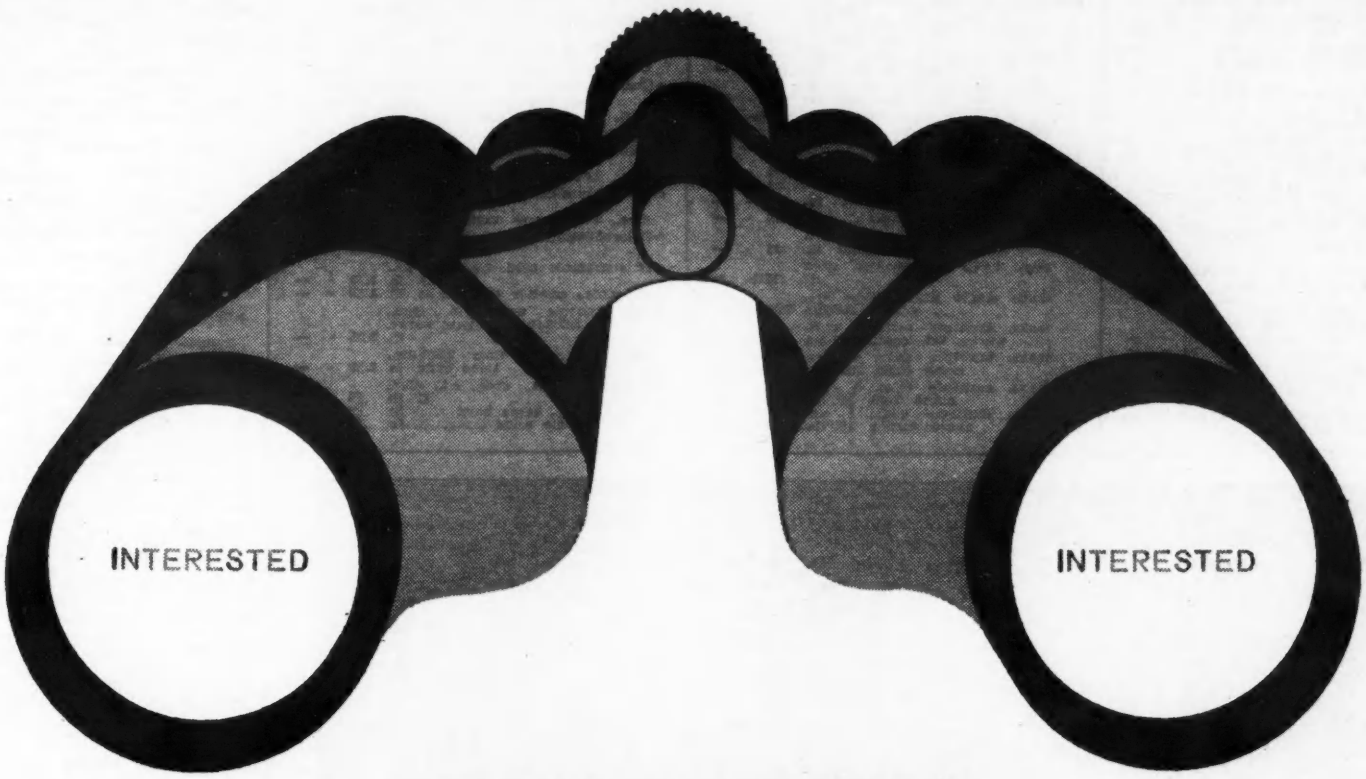
BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide, brown.

Butadiene, cmld cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., l.c.l., refy lb .22 —
tanks, dlvd. lb .12¾- —
Butene-1, tanks works lb .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks works lb .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ - —
Syn. dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l. same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Prices of n-Butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb .15½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .15½ - —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .12½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E lb .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .13½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .36 - —
tanks, works lb .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms. lb 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .28¼- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .47½- —
tc., t.t., same basis lb .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms. dlvd. lb 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .28¼ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l. t.l. works, lb .40 - —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb .43 - —
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .56½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .57½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .54 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls. same basis lb 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb 2.85 - —
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb. dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb 1.49 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb 1.60 - —
Cadmium nitrate, purified, cs. ... 5-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs., f.o.b. shipping point, lb .89 - —
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb .87 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 1.65 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb 1.95 - —
Red, light shade bbls. same basis, lb 1.72 - —
Red, medium shade bbls. same basis lb 1.87 - —
Red, medium light shade bbls., same basis lb 1.80 - —
Red, maroon shade bbls., same basis lb 2.03 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 2.76 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb 1.58 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade bbls., same basis lb 1.72 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls. same basis, lb 2.56 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb 1.88 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 2.00 - —
Red, medium-light shade bbls., same basis lb 2.23 - —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades bbls. frt alld E of Rockies lb 1.19 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated dms 100-lb lots or more lb 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst annyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.10 - —
Caffeine, USP nat. cryst. nydrous, dms, 100-lb lots or more lb 1.96 - —
Caffeine, USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.10 - —
cryst. nydrous dms 100-lb lots or more lb 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Redist. USP cns lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine USP dms. lb .34 —
Calamus oil bots lb 12.00 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate fib dms. 100 lbs or more frt. adjusted lb 3.10 - —
Calcium bromide, NF, jars 100 lbs. or more lb 1.10 - —
Calcium carbide standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton 10.50 - —
Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh bgs c.l. works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd. ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l. works ton 30.00 —
10 to 20 microns bgs., c.l. works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense bgs. c.l. works ton 30.00 -38.50
bgs. l.c.l., works ton 45.00 53.50
medium bgs. c.l., works ton 38.00 —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton 48.00 53.00
Calcium carbonate, surface treated, bgs. c.l., works ton 42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 57.00 59.00
ultrafine bgs. c.l., works ton 117.50 167.50
bgs. l.c.l. works ton 137.50 187.50
Calcium chloride conc., flake or pellet, 94-97% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 39.30 - —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 32.00 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks frt equald ton 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs. c.l., works, frt equald ton 37.00 - —
Purif., gran. dms lb .27 —
Calcium chloride solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt equald ton 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works frt equald ton 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb .37 - —
Calcium cyanide dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb 1.95 —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb dm., ton lb .73½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb dm., ton lb .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs 23.85 -25.60
100-lb dms. same basis dm 33.30 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms. 1,000-lb lots lb 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works, lb 4.27 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb .43 - .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo .35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms lb 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs. c.l., frt equald 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l. t.l. frt. equald ton 86.00 - —
bgs. c.l. t.l., f.o.b Texas City works ton 80.50 - —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald ton 96.00 - —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald ton 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs. c.l. prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, frt equald, 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E of Rockies, lb .34½- —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs or more f.o.b. warehouse N Y lb .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb .45 - —
Calcium silicate hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb .06 —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l lb .40 - .44
Calomel, NF mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.32 - —
NF mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb .15 —
dms. incl., l.c.l. same basis lb .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
Camphene chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.63 3.70
Nat. USP powd. cs., 100-lb lots, lb .60 .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb .85 .90
Nat. USP gran., bbls., 2,000-lb lots lb .59 - —
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more, lb .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb .59 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb .80 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb .81 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb .82 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb .35 - .55
White, dms. lb .26 .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb 5.00 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb .55 - .56
Refd., pure, bgs lb .60 - .62
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb 1.15 - —
Russian bgs. lb 2.00 2.15
powd., bgs. lb 2.15 2.30
Capric acid, dms. lb .29¼- .31¾
tanks lb .26¾- —
Caprolactam monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb .49 - —
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .19 - —
dms., t.l.t., same basis lb .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb .16½- —
Sec., 92-99% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb .24 - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb .29¼- .31¾
tanks lb .26¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red)
Capsicum, oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb 4.50 —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb 3.15 3.75
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb .16 —
Dutch, bgs. lb .18 - —
Polish, bgs lb .17¼ —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, cutting, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb .08 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb .08½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb .16¼ - —
Carbon black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb .08¾- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb .13½- —
Carbon black, high abrasion, nuik, c.l., works lb .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb .07¾- —
bgs. l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb .06¼- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse. lb .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb .12¼- —
pigment, high color heads, ctns., c.l., works lb .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd, Metropolitan areas, E ton 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E ton 55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale works ton 85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal dms., c.l., works, frt equald to competitive points lb .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .086 .091
5-gal dms., 30 dms to c.l., same basis lb .131 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb .161 —
tanks, dlvd. lb .0520- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb .14¼- —
tanks, frt alld lb .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb 43.00 -45.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb 3.45 - —
Bleached "B" lb 3.15 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb 2.15 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb 2.85 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb 2.20 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb 16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb .73 - —
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb .80 - .82
refd., pure, ton lots lb .87 - .88
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb .68 - .70
North Country No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb .70 - .71
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots, lb .77 - .78
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb .98 - 1.00
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb 1.00 - 1.02
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c per lb higher
Carotene, tech. 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram .20½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo .57.60 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo .72.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo .240.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb .32 - —
Casein, dom. edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .56 - —
edible, acid precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .64 - —
Imp., inedible acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports lb .17¾- .18¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .22¼- .22¾
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J. lb .24 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb .25 - —
t.w., same basis lb .22½- —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.73
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns lb 7.50 - 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb .31 - —
"B," bls. lb .30 - —
"C," bls. lb .29 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb .34 - —
"B," bls. lb .30 - —
"C," bls. lb .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb .2650- —
Castor oil, dom. dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb .2850- —
tanks lb .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb .2660- —
tanks lb .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb .3050- —
Castor oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb .2150- —
dms., l.c.l lb .2300- —
tanks lb .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb .2125- —
dms., c.l., lb .2225- —
tanks lb .1925- —
Refd, deod, dms., c.l. lb .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb .2750- —
tanks lb .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb .2350- —
dms., l.c.l lb .2450- —
tanks lb .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb .18¼- —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb .15 - .15½
75%, dms., works lb .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb .41¼- .43¾
Split, dms. lb .33¾- .34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb 2.17½ —
Resub., dms., works lb 4.29½ —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic)
Caustic soda (see Soda caustic)
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb 3.25 3.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb .70 —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb .37 - —
Indian, bgs lb .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E lb .36 .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E lb .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb .545 .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd E lb .545 .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd, E lb .585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose)
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb .59 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd lb 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots dlvd lb 2.15 —
Cetyl alcohol, NF fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .41½- —
fib cns., l.c.l. same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks same basis lb .39 - —
Extra, cns. c.l. t.l., dlvd E lb .48½ - —
fib cns. l.c.l., same basis lb .50½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).



INTERESTED

A deep interest in the problems of pharmaceutical manufacturers has helped the Cyanamid Fine Chemicals Department develop a number of new products and ideas for clients. This interest, of course, is backed by the research and production facilities of the company. Whatever your problem—in formulation, new product development, production capacity—"Fine Chemicals" can offer a critical study of the situation with technical assistance of the highest calibre.

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Chamomile Flowers—CMC

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, lb. .95 - 1.05
Roman, es. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal hardwood, lump, bulk c.l., f.o.b plant ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b plant ton 80.00 - —
5-lb paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton 106.00 - —
20-lb paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 90.00 - —
40-lb paper bgs c.l., same basis ton 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .66 - —
Chlordan, clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .16 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .70 - —
300 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis% 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25

Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
frt. equald lb. .19 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —

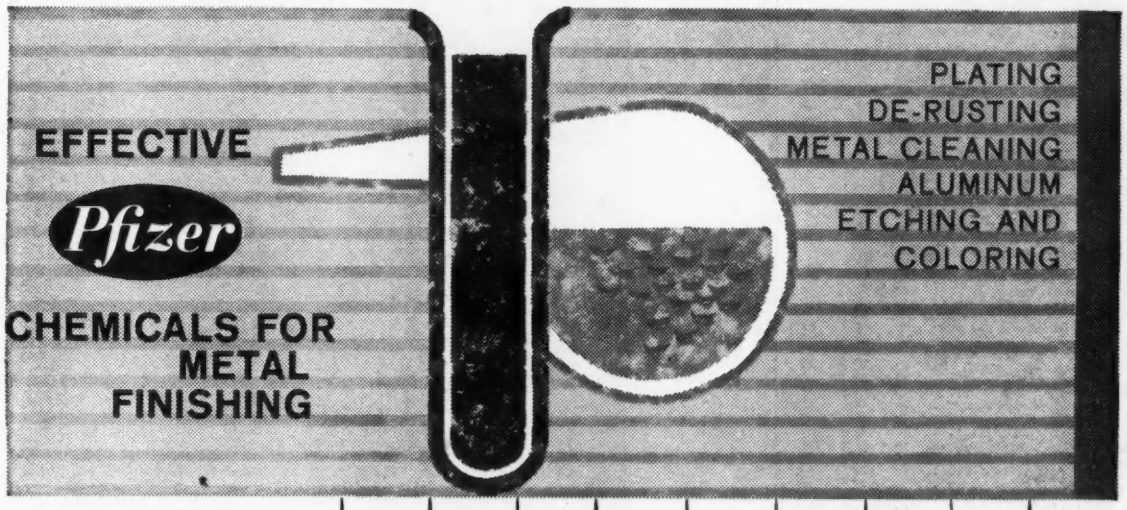
Chloroform, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E. lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies. lb. .43 - —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
medium blue content, 41-45% bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Chrome green, reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .53
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb .25 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb. .53 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs. lb. .73 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb. 56.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP. (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Extra, bots. lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Syn., dms. lb. 7.25 - 7.40
Citric acid USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30⅛
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28⅛
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29⅛
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. 1.00 - —
Java-type, dms. lb. .91 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb 1.90 - 2.50
Citronellol, synthetic, dms lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 - 11.25
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton 43.00 - 47.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton 31.50 - 37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., air-floated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton 11.00 - 17.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton 13.50 - 22.50
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 23.00 - 35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net-ton 50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105° F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140° F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms. frt alld lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .38½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .38½- —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - .50
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - 1.00
purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - 1.06
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

THEY ALL LIVE HERE... Miles has three bell-ringers. Push any button and things happen. For example, current projects involving aralkyl (benzyl) amines - both in production and in pilot-plant stage - are developing a growing list of applications as antioxidants and chemical intermediates. Enzymes, in addition to many industrial applications, are opening new doors in the packaging, storing and distribution of processed foods. They also have produced remarkable results as livestock feed supplements. Expanded production capacity for citric acid makes more of this versatile acid available to a growing market. Write and ring one of our bells - we'll tell you more.

Miles Chemical Company
DIVISION OF MILES LABORATORIES, INC.
ELKHART, INDIANA COngress 4-3111

Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse. gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works, ton 44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works, ton 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type I. tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms. lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd E. of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .38½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots f.o.b. works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .64 - .69
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .14¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .12¾- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .19½- .20½
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb .24½- .27
tanks lb. .22 - —
Cod oil, drls. spot lb. .08¾- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls. lb 20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz. 29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .75 - .80
Collodion, USP dms. lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .65 - 1.10
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, works lb. 34.85 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. 36.35 - —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44 - .44½
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30 - .30½
cryst., dried., dms., works lb. .38¼- .38¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .39¼- .42¼
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms., c.l., frt. E. of Miss. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley, basis lb. .30 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms. frt alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .46¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb lots, lb. .47½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .46½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 - 15.25
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.75 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms lb 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 177.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton. 172.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 7.25 - 8.75
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .15¼- —
Foots (soapstock) acid, 95%, tanks, New York lb. .05¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2068- .2095
tanks lb. .1868- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .12¼- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).

Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more gram 1.65 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 58.00 - —
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .10¼- .10½
tanks, Valley lb. .10 - .10½
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .09¾- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10 - —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .04½ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .15¼- .15½
tanks lb. .13¼- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .12¼- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.30 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .90 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.03 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0611- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms. incl., l.c.l. ex whse., New York lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret. Cresol, 29°-29.9°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .23 - —



	Cleaning	Polishing	Pickling	Electroplating	Electropolishing	Non-Electrolytic Depositions	Electrolytic Oxidation	Etching	Gold Coloring of Aluminum
Citric Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sodium Citrate	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Ammonium Citrate	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Gluconic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Glucono Delta Lactone	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Sodium Gluconate	✓	✓		✓				✓	
Oxalic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Ammonium Oxalate	✓	✓		✓					
Ferric Ammonium Oxalate									✓
Tartaric Acid	✓		✓	✓				✓	
Tartar Emetic				✓					
Rochelle Salt			✓	✓					
Cream of Tartar	✓			✓					

Citric Acid...
Nontoxic, mild, yet chemically active against scale and tarnish. Used extensively in the formulation of general metal cleaners and polishes, particularly household products.

Sodium Citrate...
A preferred ingredient in electroless nickel baths, resulting in a brighter plate. Also finds wide use in electroplating processes.

Ammonium Citrate...
Especially useful for the removal of rust in near neutral solutions. Extremely mild and safe to handle.

Gluconic Acid...
An excellent sequesterant in alkaline derusting solutions; provides rust-free, clean surface ready for further treatment. Also highly effective in aluminum etching and paint stripping compounds.

Oxalic Acid...
The most effective chemical for use in automobile radiator cleaners. Also finds wide use in electropolishing and as an ingredient in general metal cleaners.

Ferric Ammonium Oxalate...
Used extensively in the production of light-fast gold colored aluminum.

Tartaric Acid...
Excellent complexing agent for copper in electroplating.

Tartar Emetic...
Used in electrolytic baths for deposition of silver and antimony alloys on brass, copper and steel surfaces.

Rochelle Salt...
Increases efficiency and yields finer-grain deposit in alkaline copper plating.

Cream of Tartar...
An excellent additive for brass cleaning compounds. Its crystalline structure acts as an effective abrasive in paste polishes. Chemically active against tarnish.

SCIENCE FOR THE WORLD'S WELL-BEING...

Pfizer

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS FOR OVER 100 YEARS

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.
CHEMICAL SALES DIVISION
630 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn 6, N.Y.

Branch offices: Chicago, Ill.; Clifton, N. J.; San Francisco, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex., Montreal, Canada

Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs. t.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. lb 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract, ton 57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Indust. grade 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
95% tech. 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l. works, same basis, lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D tech, bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs, dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester dms, c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum Batavia, A E, cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½ .18
nubs and chips bgs. lb .09 .10
black, bold bgs lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼- .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .15 .17
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¾ .24
Siam, cs lb. .31½- .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .40
No 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
dust, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
No 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
l-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb 1.00 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see l-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton.57.07 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works ton.66.25 -81.00
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton.74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. 13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, dlvd. same basis gal. .53½ —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb..15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.19 - —
100 lbs. 9.34 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.03 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.18 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.93 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.08 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.77 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.92 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP dms. lb. .19¼- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 3.30 - 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .96½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .58 - —

2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .55 - —
t.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .58 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .69 - 1.10
Tech., bms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33¼- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —

Formaldehyde grew u

Old-fashioned, simple formalin was good enough for junior frog-collectors. But modern industry, with its two-billion-pound a year appetite, needs far more sophisticated forms of formaldehyde—*many* developed, *all* produced by Celanese.

There is now a big family of Celanese formaldehydes, designed exactly to fit the requirements of special industries. There's stabilized formaldehyde (formalin 37%), paraformaldehyde (solid polymer) both flake and powder, Formcel solutions (formaldehyde in specified alcohols) and trioxane (anhydrous.)

Celanese scientists *know* formaldehyde. They've covered, for example, a new and better way to stabili and conquer the troublesome problems of formaldehy water solutions. It means shipments at cooler temperat with process and economic advantages for users.

Celanese is one of the world's largest, most experie producers of formaldehyde and other high-volume chemicals. For technical data, please write outlining specific interest. Celanese Chemical Company, Dept. 55 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. Celanese®

3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., l.t.l. frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —

Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms. c.l. t.l. works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., Zone 1 lb. .17½- —
f.o.b., Zone 2 lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b., Zone 1 lb. .19½- —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½- —
tankcars, Zone 1 lb. .15 - —
Zone 2 lb. .16 - —

Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies.

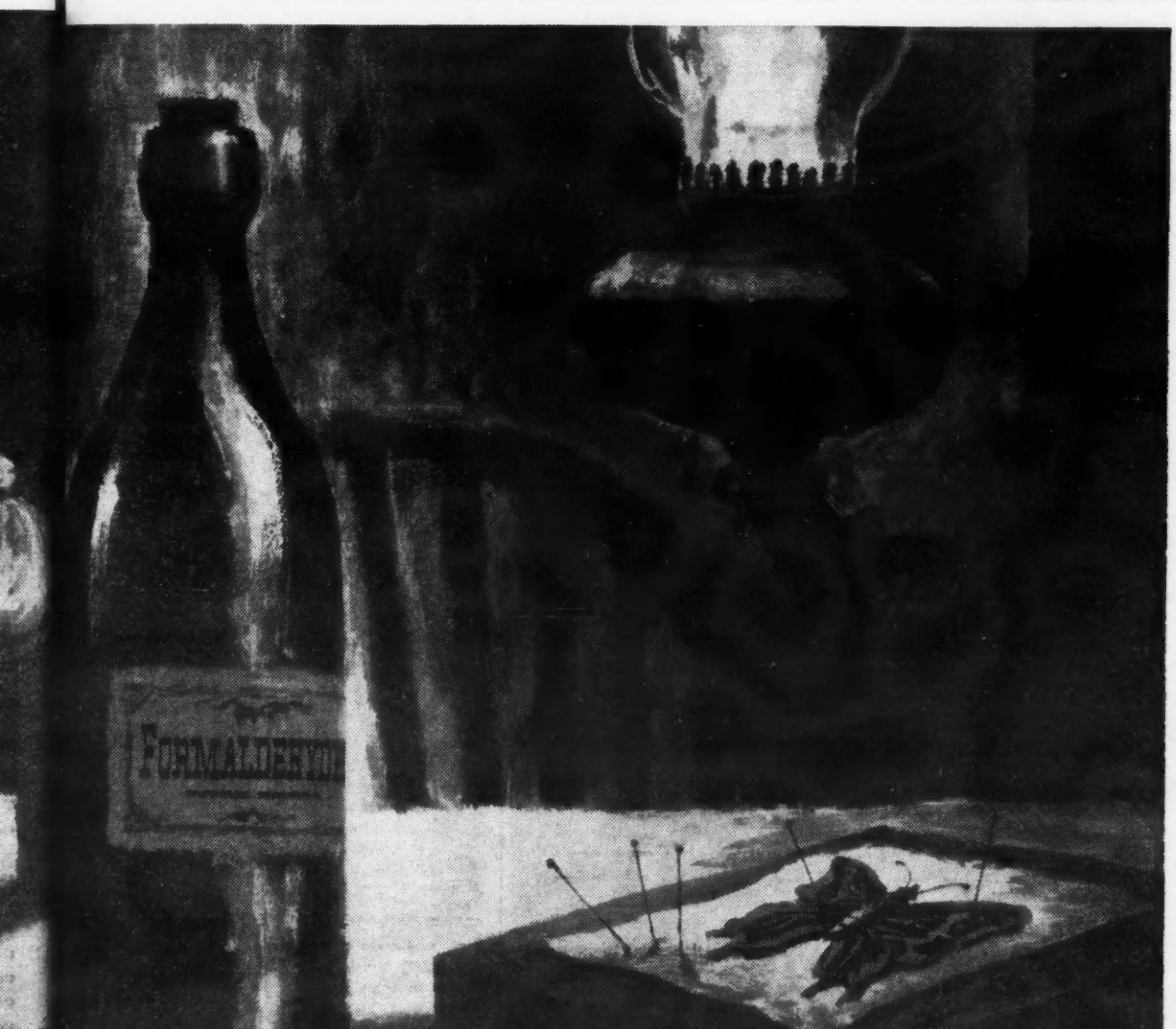
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼- —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .28¾ —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 22½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb 24 —
tanks, dlvd E lb. 20 —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd lb 21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots. 10-kilo lots kilo 100 00 147 50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo 110 00 152 50
Digitalis leaves USP dom. dms lb 1.25 —
Digitoxin USP bots gram 4.20 —
Diglycol laurate, dms., ton lots lb. .32½- —
Diglycol stearate, dms., t.l. lb. .26 - —
Diglycolic acid bgs. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate bulk. gram. .03 - —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., works lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .26 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 5.25 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.56 - —

Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.

m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .36 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C. dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —

Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.



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Celanese CHEMICALS

anese Chemical Company is a Division of Celanese Corporation of America.
dian Affiliate: Canadian Chemical Company Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver.
ort Sales: Amcel Co., Inc., and Pan Amcel Co., Inc., 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. ..... gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works ..... gal. .41 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South ..... gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York ..... gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works ..... lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, cns. ..... lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. ..... lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .54 - —
Diphenylamine refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works frt. equald ..... lb. .32 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .34 —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .14¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld ..... lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis ..... lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ..... lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald ..... lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .22¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20 - —

Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 ..... lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 ..... lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb 5.90 7.85
No. 2 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 ..... lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 ..... lb 5.55 7.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 ..... lb 3.30 4.10
No. 6 ..... lb. 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Black, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 ..... lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 ..... lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 ..... lb. 3.80 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 ..... lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 ..... lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 ..... lb 3.90 4.35
No. 22 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 ..... lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 ..... lb. 17.00 -17.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Violet, D&C, No. 2 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 ..... lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext, D&C, No. 1 ..... lb. 10.50 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.43 - —
14025 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. ..... lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T ..... lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. ..... lb. 1.59 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. ..... lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR ..... lb. .99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc ..... lb. 1.61 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. ..... lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL ..... lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. ..... lb. 1.26 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G ..... lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG ..... lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G ..... lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX ..... lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. ..... lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y ..... lb. 1.33 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. ..... lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC ..... lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW ..... lb. 1.47 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc. ..... lb. 1.53 - —
23500 Red, 4BX, conc. ..... lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. ..... lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. ..... lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. ..... lb. 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc. ..... lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc ..... lb. 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc ..... lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L ..... lb. 2.18 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc ..... lb. 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra ..... lb. 1.32 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY, conc. ..... lb. 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B ..... lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V, crystals ..... lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals ..... lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. ..... lb. 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 2.43 - —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG ..... lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. ..... lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX ..... lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ ..... lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX ..... lb. 2.33 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC ..... lb. 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste ..... lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder ..... lb. 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste. ..... lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste ..... lb. 1.50 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra ..... lb. 3.81 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG ..... lb. 3.90 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B ..... lb. 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste ..... lb. 2.76 - —
70950 Brown BR single paste ..... lb. 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL ..... lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V ..... lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 ..... lb. 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base ..... lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base ..... lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 ..... lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. ..... lb. 6.13 - —
Spirit black RB ..... lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. ..... lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc ..... lb. 6.41 - —
Pr. 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc ..... lb. 4.62 - —
Pr. 554 Spirit blue THN ..... lb. 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .38
Powd., bbls., kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
Select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. ..... oz. 48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.77 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, ... oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works ..... oz. .75 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works ..... oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis ..... oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27 - —
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots ..... gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. ..... lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots. ..... oz. 44.00 - —
Eserine sulfate, bots. ..... oz. 86.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va ..... lb. .18½- —
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12¾- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .12½- —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —

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Jefferson Ethanolamines attend a baby shower

Anticipating time . . . boy or girl? One thing's for sure. The child's future will be more comfortable and healthy, thanks to your practical applications for Jefferson Ethanolamines. Surrounding this soon-to-be mother are cosmetics and toilet goods, wool blankets and baby clothing, rubber pants and gloves, and behind scenes . . . sweetened natural gas to cook food and dry clothes.

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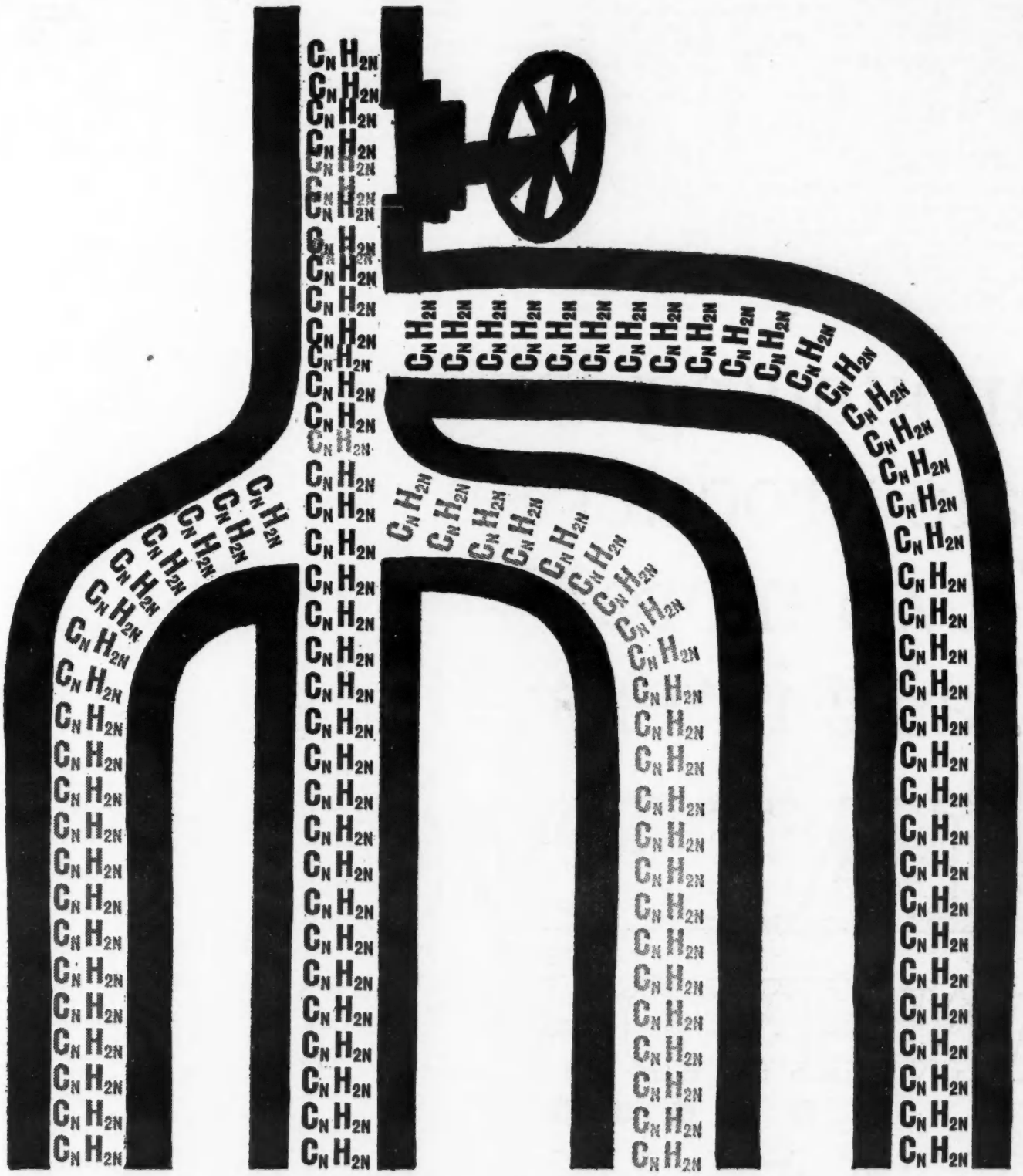
JEFFERSON CHEMICALS



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Benzene • Cyclohexane • Ethylene • Isooctyl Alcohol • Propylene • Propylene Trimer and Tetramer • Sulfur • Toluene

GULF

Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 58½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb 60 —
tanks, dlvd lb .56 —
Ethyl acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .35¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lbm. 32¼- —
Ethyl alcohol (90 pt. USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal 20 63 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis gal. 20 73 -20 84
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pt. USP, tax-free, dms c.l. dlvd E of Rockies gal 68 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 78 .89
tanks same basis gal 52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pt., tax paid dms. dlvd E of Rockies gal 21 75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21 85 -21 96
tanks same basis gal 21 59 —
Ethyl alcohol denatured (see Denatured alcohol ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l. dlvd lb .20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 21½ —
tanks same basis lb 17½ —
Ethyl benzoate bcls. lb .75 1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E lb 43 —
dms. l.c.l., frt alld E lb .45 - —
tanks frt. alld E lb. .41 - —

Ethyl butyl ketone dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms l.c.l., t.l. works lb .36¾- —
tanks works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate dms. works lb .85 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis 4 cps., ngs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld E lb. .73 - —
ngs. smaller lots frt alld E lb. .75 - —
Vis 10 20 50 100, 150 cps., ngs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld E lb. .68 - —
ngs., smaller lots, frt. alld E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech. cyls. works. lb .20 .22
dms. works lb .18 .20
tanks works lb .10 —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.15 - 3.35
Ethyl ethanolamines mixed, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb 43½ —
dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .44½ —
tanks dlvd E lb 41½ —
Ethyl ether absolute ACS dms lb .37 —
Anesthesia USP dealers, 1-lb cns lb 1.01 - —
½ lb cns lb 1.09 - —
¼ lb cns. lb 1.21 - —
Indust. dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .15 - —
tanks dlvd E lb .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .37 - —
dms. l.c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .34½- —
2 Ethyl hexoic acid, lc. higher W of Rockies.

2-Ethyl hexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .42½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev. Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l, dlvd lb. .25½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, chys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .52 - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald lb .52½- —
tanks frt equald lb .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb. 1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .46 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks frt alld lb .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .57 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. lb. .14 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb .30 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb .28 - —

Ethylene, contract, refy gate lb .0475 .0538
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½ —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald lb .31½ —
tanks, frt equald lb 28½ —
Ethylene dichloride dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .11¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W of Rockies, 1c. per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb .21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. 20½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17 —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms. c.l. dlvd E lb .21 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .22½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .29¾- —
tanks dlvd E lb .27 —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb. ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .21½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24½ —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½ —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb .43 - —
tanks dlvd E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
lots and over lb 6.75 - —
200-lb lots and over lb 7.00 - —
100-lb lots and smaller lb. 7.30 7.40
Ethyl vanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lb. 5.65 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 6.10 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb .85 1.40
Eucalyptus oil NF rectified, 70-75% dms lb. .45 —
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms lb .53 .62
Eugenol, tech., dms lb 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb 2.00 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb .12 - .15

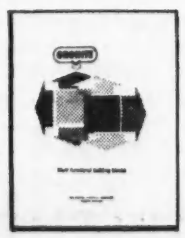
F

F salt, paste, tech. dms. works lb 2.30 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb .16 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .08 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Ferric chloride, indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate gran., dms lb. .88 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm. lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see Iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate NF, soluble, gran pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb. dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
lots, frt. alld lb. .40¼- —
Ferric stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls gal. 32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.75 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1300- .1350
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1150- .1200
tanks lb. .10 - —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 92.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton. 88.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, chys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb less
Furfural, dms. c.l. works lb. .13 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11¼- —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .12½- —

announcing large scale production of two more ORONITE dibasic intermediates

MALEIC ANHYDRIDE

FUMARIC ACID



Write for new Maleic & Fumaric Brochure

Since pioneering the production of phthalic anhydride from orthoxylene and later producing the first isophthalic acid, Oronite continues to grow as a major source of supply for the important dibasic intermediates.

With completion of its new large scale maleic and fumaric plant Oronite becomes one of the world's largest petrochemical resources for multi-functional building block chemicals. Why not talk over your requirements with Oronite?

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FOREIGN AFFILIATE • California Chemical International, Inc., San Francisco, Geneva, Panama

Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works....lb. .23 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J....lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J..lb. .21½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn..lb. .19 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn.lb. .20 • —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. .....lb. .175 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis.lb. .73 • —
Gallic acid, NF, VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 2.00 • —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. 2.02 • 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.78 • —
bbls., smaller lots .....lb. 1.80 • 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld..lb. 1.75 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. .....oz. 4.75 • 6.05
Imp., bots. .....oz. 4.50 • 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 • —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 • —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 • —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 • —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 • —
Geisenium root, bls. .....lb. .30 • .35
Gentian root, bls. .....lb. .24 • —
Grd., bbls., bxs. .....lb. .30 • —
Powd., bbls. bxs. .....lb. .30 • —
Geraniol, extra cns., dms. .....lb. 1.75 • 2.40
Soap grade, dms. .....lb. .90 • 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. .....lb. 1.65 • —
Synthetic dms .....lb 1.30 • —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns.....lb.22.00 -23.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.26.00 -28.00
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate cns. .....lb. 1.90 • 2.70
Synthetic, dms .....lb. 1.45 • —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. .....lb.11.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.25 • 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 • —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. .....lb. .28 • —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs.....lb. .28 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .19 • —
Sierra Leone, bgs.....lb. .33 • —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .21 • —
tanks, f.o.b. works.....lb. .17 • —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .16 • —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16 • —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
154 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 • —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 • —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .44 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .46 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 • —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots.....kilo.100.00 • —
Bots., 500-kilo lots.....kilo. 75.00 • —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 • —
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd..lb. .18 • .18½
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29½- —
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .28¼- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29 • —
Glycerine, dom., syn., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .31 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .29¼- —
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f..lb. .17½- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .39 • —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.10 • —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.25 • —
Grapefruit oil, dms.....lb. 4.10 • —
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .06 • .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .19 • .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse..lb. .21 • .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 • .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse..lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd..lb. .06¾- .08¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04¾- .05
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. ....lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .14¾- .15¾
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .17¼- .18¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. ....lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l. .....lb. .18¾- .19¾

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. ....lb. .40 • —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins..lb. 2.10 • 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. .....lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Guaiacwood oil, cns. .....lb. .63 • .80
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 • 3.45
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .38 • —
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more.....lb. .39 • —
Indust., bgs., c.l.....lb. .32 • —
Tech grade, bgs. .....lb. .30 • .33

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. 1.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 1.05 • —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.45 • —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls...lb. 2.20 • —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. .....lb. .18 • .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 2.60 • 3.40
Hellebore root dom., green, bls lb. .70 • .75
Helonias root, bls. .....lb. 1.50 • —
Hemlock oil, cns. .....lb. 2.55 • 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls... .....lb. .40 • .45
Heptachlor dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .96 • —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .1625 —
Hesperidin, purif. 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb.22.50 • —
bots., 5-lb lots, works.....lb.23.00 • —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works.....lb.23.50 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb. 1.84 • —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. .....lb. 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb. .233 • —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .253 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis. lb. .250 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 • —
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Houston, Texas .....gal. .16 • —
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works.....lb .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb .35¾- —
tanks, works .....lb .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms...lb. 3.95 • 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb 76 • —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.70 • 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb.14.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. ...lb.14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 • —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 • —
Horehound herb, bls. .....lb. .18 • .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 • 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works .....lb. 1.60 • 1.90

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with extra advantages for you

Years of experience are behind Michigan Chemical's new expansion of its captive anhydrous hydrogen bromide facilities. This expansion enables us to make this valuable processing chemical available to customers. Shipments of commercial quantities are now being made from our plant at Saint Louis, Michigan, and from warehouse stocks at Port Newark, New Jersey. From both points we will continue to supply 48% and 62% grades of hydrobromic acid.

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Hydriodic Acid—Juniper Wood Oil

Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 - —

Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 . . lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt equald lb. .48 - .56

Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).

Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald . . . ton.30.00 - —

Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton.35.00 - —

Hydrochloric acid CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾

Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾- —

Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more . . gram. 1.65 - 1.90

Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more . . gram. 1.10 - 1.90

Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works . . pt. .70 - —

Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs.13.40 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —

Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works . . . lb. .55 - .60

Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —

Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .14 - —

Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W . . . . . lb. .30 - —
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .18 - —

Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .1800- —

Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd . . . . . lb. .84½- —

Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. 2.61 - —

Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle W Va. . . . . lb. .073 - —

Hydroxycitronellol, cns . . . . . lb. 4.85 - 5.75

Hydroxyethyl cellulose, add grades, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b shipping point lb. .84 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .89 - —
fib. dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .93 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.03 - —

Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots . . . . oz. 7.75 - 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys. f.o.b works . lb. 1.95 - —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. . . . . lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).

Indole, CP, bots. . . . . lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. . lb 4.50 - —
Inositol, 50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb 4.75 - —
10 lb cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd lb 5.00 - —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. . . . . lb 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. . . . . lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works.lb. 2.20 - 2.22
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis . . lb 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. . . . . lb. 4.60 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. . . . . lb 4.15 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. . . . . lb 8.00 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. . . . . lb 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .25 - .27
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 - —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd E lb. .52 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting dom., reg., bbls. l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 —

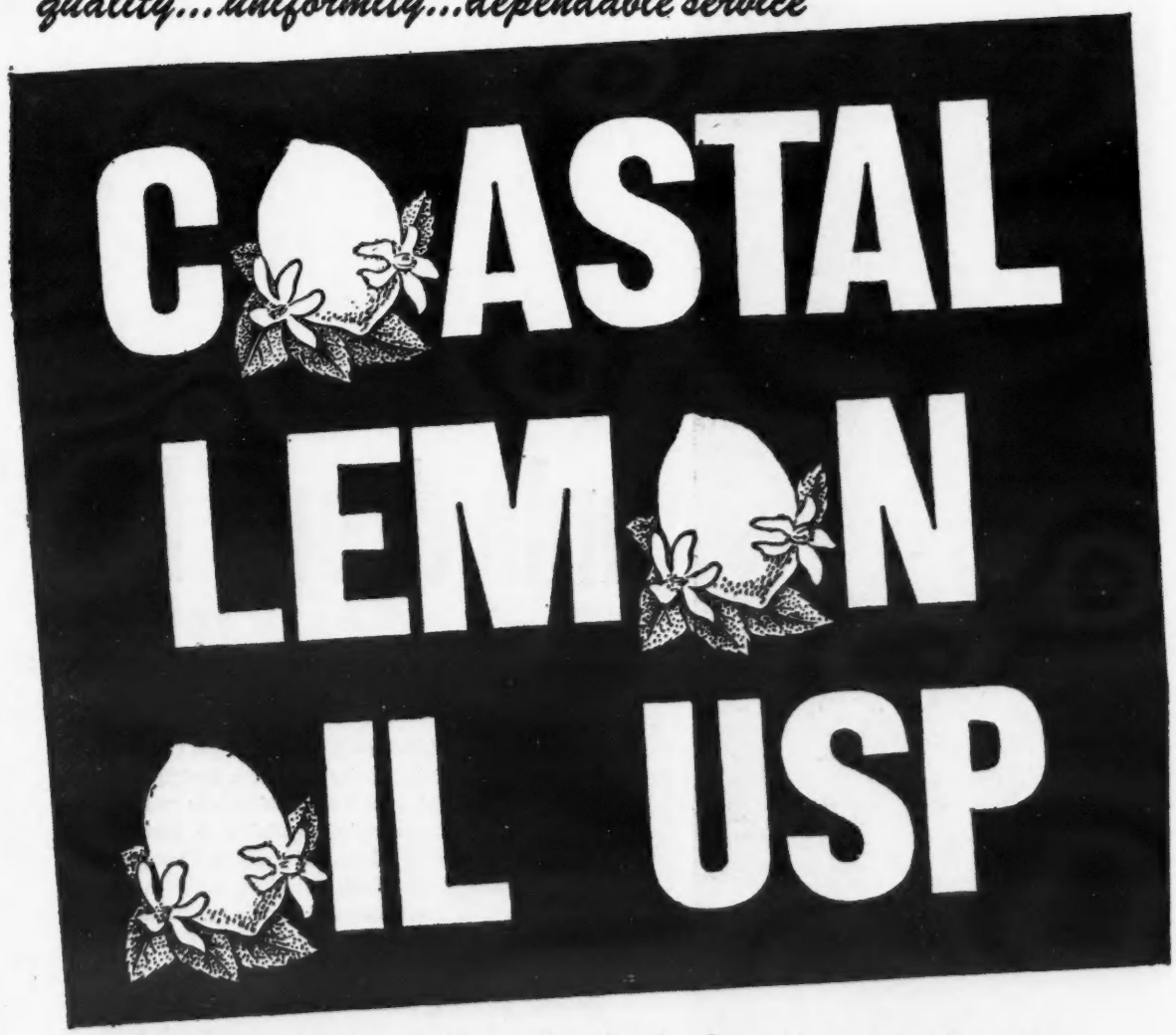
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col and Nev.

Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .15 —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .14½ —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock . . . . . lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs. l.c.l lb. .023 .024
Iron oxide, yellow pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼ —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. 25 —
Isoborneol cns . . . . . lb 1.44 1.80
Isobornyl acetate cns . . . . . lb 46 56
Isobornyl formate, dms . . . . . lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms . . . . . lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade cns lb. .30 - .35
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99% tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis . . . . lb. .33 - —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .45 - —
Isoeugenol cns. . . . . lb 3.40 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos. kilo.12.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. . . . . lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. . . . . lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, com'l. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd . . . . . lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . lb. .19 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis . . . . . lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . gal. .43 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . gal. .44 - —
anhyd., c.l., dlvd. . . . . gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. . . . . lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. . . . . lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l. t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works . . . . . lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works . . . . . lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works . . . lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs. c.l., f.o.b. works . . . . . lb. .49½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .50½- —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis . lb. .34½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis . . . . . lb. .35½- —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis . . . . . lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls. . . . . lb. .60 —
NF, powd., bbls., bxs. . . . . lb 70 .75
Japan wax, cs. . . . . lb. .29 .31
Juniper berries, bgs. . . . . lb .16 .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. . . . lb 2.90 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. . . . . lb 3.25 —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. . . . . lb. .42 .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. . . . lb. .38 .55

quality...uniformity...dependable service



PURE California cold pressed lemon oil produced under continuous scientific quality control . . . bulk blended for uniformity, from desert and coastal grown lemons . . . packaged in tamper-proof containers for your protection . . . and priced to save you money. Our research and laboratory facilities have helped many users with product improvement and cost reduction...perhaps we can help you.

VENTURA PROCESSORS, Ventura, California

DISTRIBUTED BY:

International Flavors & Fragrances, Incorporated
417 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth 2, New Jersey

Ventura Processors, 2325 Vista Del Mar Drive, Ventura, California

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).

Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½ - .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 - .12

L

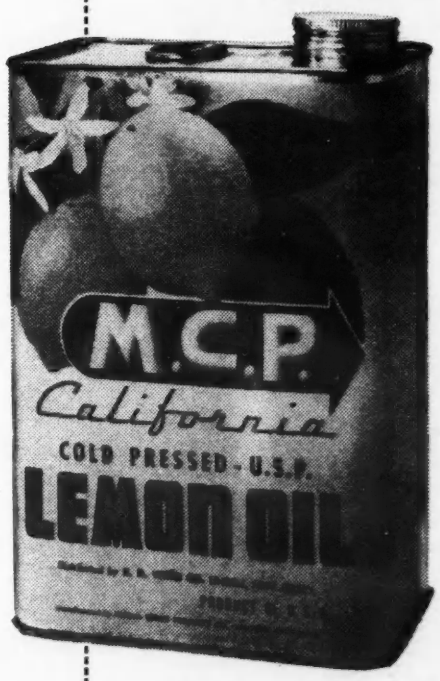
L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald, lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms. 1 to 4, frt. equald, lb. .2135- —
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald lb. .3335- —
bbls. dms., 20 or more, frt equald lb. .3385- —
Lactic acid edible, 80% bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald lb. .3433- —
bbls. dms. 1 to 4, frt equald, lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls. 5 to 19 works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80% bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls. 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls. 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Lactic acid, tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP 85% cbys. lb .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb lots, frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000 lb lots, frt equald lb. .14½ - —
bgs., 2,000-lb lots frt equald lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., 200-lb lots, frt equald lb. .15¼ - —
Edible lactose in fib dms. ½c higher
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs. c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880 lb lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
Lactose, USP spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs. t.l.t. frt equald lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb dms., works lb. .24 - .26
USP, annyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .26 - .30
USP hydrous, 400-lb dms., works, lb. .20 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .0995- —
Lard oil (see grease oil).
Larkspur seed bgs lb. .55 - —
Laurel seed oil, dms. cns. lb 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid bbls lb .70 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .32¼- .34¼
tanks lb. .29¾- —
Lauryl alcohol bbls lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms. t.l.t., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Abrial, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns lb. 5.00 - 7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs or any quantity frt. alld on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride dms lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V tars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York. lb. .12 - —
St Louis lb. .1180- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 47% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls lb. .24¼- .26¾
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic, dms. works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1475- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1575- —
Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1595- —
Lead, red, 98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1610- —
Lead, resinate, precip., 23%Pb, dms., lb. .40 - —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
basic silicate bgs. c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
basic silicate bgs. c.l., shipt. pt. frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —

Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .18
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works lb. 6.45 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns. dms lb 1.25 - 1.50
Messina cns lb 3.25 - 4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 2.10 - —
di-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 50.00 - —
Licorice root gran. bls lb 13 - —
Powd, bls lb .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1,500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs. works, E ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns lb. 5.35 - 5.60
West Indian, cns lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Expressed West Indian, cns lb 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool ex bois de rose oil dms lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Syn., 98-100% dms., works lb 2.40 - 3.75

Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 3.85 - 4.50
95-98% dms lb 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld, lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd, lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb dms., less than 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves bls. lb. .42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis mills ton. 57.00 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis, ton. 52.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1590- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1680- .1730
tanks, f.o.b Minneapolis lb. .1230- —
tanks, New York lb. .1341- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1401- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms lb. .1980- —
Water-white, dms. lb. .2280- —
Litharge, comi., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1425- —
bbls. l.c.l., same basis lb. .1525- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 - 39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67

Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb 1.30 - 1.30⅛
Tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .67 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
dms., ton lots same basis lb. .76 - —
dms., smaller lots, f.o.b., plant. lb. .81 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 - .99
Lithium citrate, NF, dms. ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. lb 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*
ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*
. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!



M. C. P.
Pure
Unadulterated
California
LEMON OIL
U. S. P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by
MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Lithium Sulfate—Methionine Hydroxyanalogue

Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works, lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .09¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Loheline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .45
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.60 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.40 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.35 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

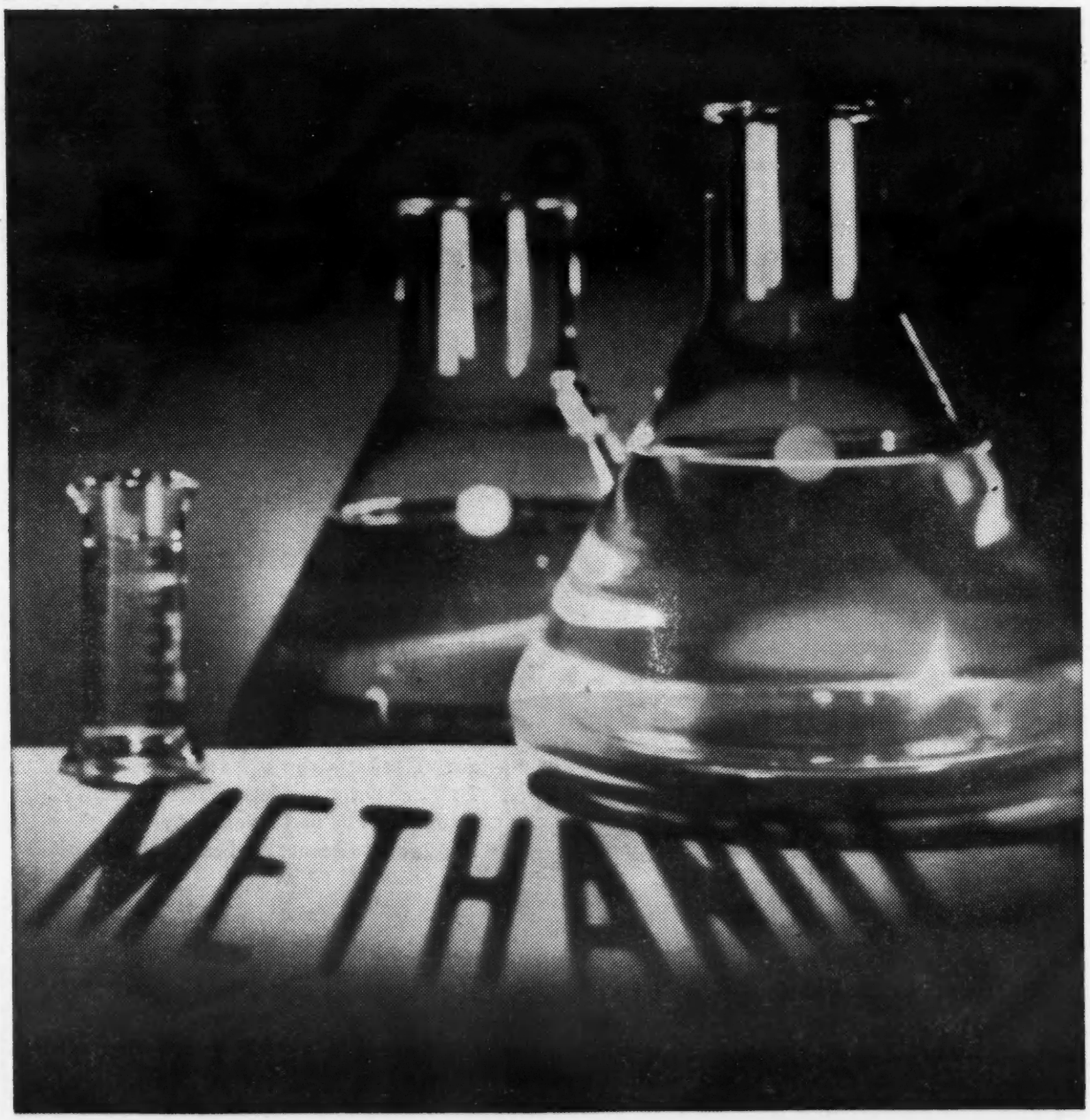
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton 39.50 - —
91% bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 49.50 - —
95% bgs., c.l. same basis, ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk., c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - 16

. Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -100.00

Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 1.43 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .93 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms. lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .22½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .45 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese résinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb. .42 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd., S., E. ton 86.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S., E. ton 93.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% Mn, dms. lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Menadione, USP bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .06 - —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 9.00 - —
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs. lb. 8.85 - —
Japanese, cs lb. 12.00 - —
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .48 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.03 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb. 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb. 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b works. lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis. lb. 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.35 - —
25-lb. fib dm. lb. 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm. f.o.b works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 209.00 -212.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads frt. equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. lb 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —



METHANOL...Large scale production controlled to the highest purity, plus over 50 years experience in the manufacture of organic chemicals, makes Heyden Newport an important source for this versatile alcohol.

District sales offices located in the nation's major distribution areas will service your methanol requirements promptly from... California, 1001 E. First Street, Los Angeles 12; 420 Market Street, San Francisco 11... Georgia, 254 Paces Ferry Road, Atlanta 5 ... Illinois, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6... Michigan, 10600 Puritan Avenue, Detroit 38... New Jersey, 1 Virginia Street, Newark 12... New York, Main Office, 342 Madison Avenue, New York 17... Ohio, 1433 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati 6... Pennsylvania, 7 Wynnewood Road, Wynnewood... Rhode Island, 511 Westminster Street, Providence 3 ...Texas, 2444 Times Boulevard, Houston 5. 1960

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL DIVISION

Heyden Newport Chemical Corp., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, New York

HEYDEN NEWPORT

dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms., same basis lb. 1.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill. Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat. dms., t.c.l., E of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks frt alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36¼- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
on 100 lbs lb. .79 - .82
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.75 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l. dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., t.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¾- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis. non-ret. dms., t.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
Mineral oil, white, tech., 65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, rfy. gal. .56 - —
Mineral oil, white, NF, 145-155 vis., 5 non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .85½- —
tankcars refy gal. .64½- —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .87½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .92½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .71½- —

(For f.o.b N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c. for t.c.l. non-ret. dms.).

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
Mineral spirits, 140 F, flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works to. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .12 - .12¼
tanks, New York gal. .13½- —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.46 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —

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Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., t.c.l., frt equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
40% soln. dms. frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks frt. equald, 100% basis lb .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000 lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms 100 lb lots, same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb .27 .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs lb .25 - .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 5.00
Ketone fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs.
Montana, yellow, bgs lb .12 - —
Oriental, bgs lb 10½- —
Mustard oil syn., bots lb 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .25¼- .27¾
tanks lb. .2-¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .65 .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tank-cars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb 09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .13½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis, lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb .36 - —
Naphthol ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid)
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. lb 8.50 —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb 29 Nom.
20° cold test dms. lb. 28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —
Tech., fib dms gram. 13½- —
Neopentylglycol dms., c.l., dlvd lb .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .33 - —
Nerol, dms. lb 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb 425.00 575.00
Turkish, bots. lb 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.40 —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 — —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo., dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 6.50 —
dms., less than 100 kilos, dlvd. kilo. 6.60 7.00
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. 10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs 6.25 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, t.c.l. works, lb. .20 —
5-pint bots. extra, cs. c.l., same basis lb. .22½ —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb .24 .25
dms., frt alld lb. .99 —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. dms., t.c.l., frt alld. alld lb .49 - —
lb .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner kgs. lb 1.35 —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½ —
o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt alld. lb. .36 —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .13 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- 40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½ —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40¼- 42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 43 46
Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble 30-35 cps, ¼ ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. 43 —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb 44 46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb 42 —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb 43 45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. lb .26 .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol tech. dms., dlvd lb .88 — —
Nitroethane, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb .25 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd E lb 2½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb 2½ - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, f.o.b. works. ton.164.00 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., t.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit ton 4.50 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago works unit-ton. 3.35 - —
Nitromethane dms. t.l., dlvd. E lb .25 - —
dms. t.t.l. dlvd E lb 2½ - —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls., frt. alld. lb .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb .45 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane dms. c.l. frt alld. E of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb .21 - —
2-Nitropropane dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb 16 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb higher
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld, lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.04 - —
West Indian, bgs. lb. 1.26 - 1.28
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb 9.00 12.00
West Indian, cns. lb 9.00 12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 — —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.)
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .45 - .48
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1—lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms t.c.l., same basis lb .55 —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .15¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .13¾- .14
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. 17 - .19½
tanks lb. .14½-
S. D., dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½-
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .14½- .14¾
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .13 - .13¼
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 .20
Tears, cs lb 22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty paid gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Olivine, crude, works ton 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns. 50 lbs. same basis oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns. dms lb .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns. dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms. lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. 18 .20
Sweet lb. 28 .30
Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb 1.80 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls lb .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb .65 - —
Verona, bls lb .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorohenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitro aniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine)
Ouabain, USP, bots gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .54 .55
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .60 - .62
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 — —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb. higher.
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb 1.03 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .1400- .1500
tanks lb. .11¼- —
Palm oil acid, double dist., dms. lb. .16¾- .17¾
single dist., dms lb .14¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .12¼- —
Palmarosa oil, cns lb. 4.90 - 6.00
Papain, powd. bots. lb 5.50 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat., or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Hungarian, bgs lb .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb 1.21 —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.36 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
Paraffin, fully refd., 132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 - —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., t.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP X, fib dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms. t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine)
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion ethyl, dms. frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Passion flower herb, bls lb .35 .40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.60 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton 57.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton 54.00 Nom.
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .14 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .19¼- .19½
tanks lb. .17¼- —
Pectin dom. NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 2.06
Dom. tech. powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls lb. 1.28 —
Imp. Danish, bbls. ex whse lb. 1.28 —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 —
ton lots, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .019 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - —
Pennyroyal oil USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.95 2.70
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis lb. 22¼- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 —
bgs. t.c.l., dlvd lb .32 —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs lb. .56 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .54 - —
Red, Fuminas bgs. lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .77 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. 70 75
Imp. USP bls lb. 85 —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
Redist., USP, dms lb. 5.50 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms lb. 2.40 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08625- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07125- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum)

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms. same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenol, 30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms. t.c.l., same basis. lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
dms., same basis lo. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.35
100%, bots. ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.t., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol dms. l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .20 .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ref., cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton. 4.989 - 5.308
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.849 - 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.429 - 6.438
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 7.329 - 7.338
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 8.219 - 8.228
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl. and labor at $1.64.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 l.s. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .23
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - .24
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- .22½
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - .48
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46½- .49
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .43 - .46
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., t.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials, oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. ..... lb. .66½- —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .56 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. ..... lb 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberoca oil).
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 81.00 - 85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. ..... lb. 12.50 - —
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Nubs, bgs ..... lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. ... lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .16 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots
Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 34.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP cryst., gran., dms., 500-lb., f.o.b. works. lb. 1.55 - —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms., lb. .18 - —
Powd., dms. ..... lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .35 - .37
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 26.00 - 27.20
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .36 - .38
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 26.60 - 27.80
Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.
Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 - 19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l. works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.23 - 7.63
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.93 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 - 18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.93 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .793 - .866
Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .67½- .69½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm ..... lb. .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb. dm ..... lb. .17 - —
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton. 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton. 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs ..... lb 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs ..... lb 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP bots ..... gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate bots. gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb. 24.30 - 27.00
b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxbenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo. 55.10 - 55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.255 —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18¼- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs. ..... lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ..... lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb. .03½- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs, ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ..... ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base) dms., works, gal. 9.60 9.80
Pyrethrum liquid, 100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 45.90 - 46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 - 11.35
purit, 20%, dms., works lb. 11.00 - 11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l. works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 70 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 95.00 - 100.00
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF 100-lb. dms. ..... lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots ..... lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..... lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs ..... lb. 1.30 1.40
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .74½ —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm oz. .3105 —
Quinine bisulfate USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2330 —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3030 —
Quinine sulfate USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2575 —
Quinoline dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms ..... lb. .15¼- .15½
lb. .13¼- —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercurie oxide, red)
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½- —
Resorcinol in dms., 1c. per lb. more.
USP, powd., dms., works ... lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans ..... lb. 42.00 - 51.00
Synthetic ..... lb. 14.00 - 16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Riboflavin, USP fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd kilo. 36.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd. kilo. 104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .12 Nom.
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split)
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing)
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb. 1,152.00 —
Turkish, bots lb. 560.00 750.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb. .97 1.40
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb. .50 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin, 25-45% fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .10½- —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York. gal. .15 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13875 —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .155 —
Rue oil, bots ..... lb. 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots ..... kilo. 13.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo ..... kilo. 14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.53 - —
Saccharin, USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.53 - —

Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1725-	.1750
tanks, Atl. Coast	lb	.15¼-	15½
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	lb.	19.50	- —
Safrol dms	lb	.65	- —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs	lb	.40	- —
Greek, cns.	lb.	.15	- —
Italian cns	lb	.18	- —
Sage oil, clary, bots	lb.	15.50	18.00
Dalmatian cns	lb	2.85	3.25
Spanish cns	lb	1.25	1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant frt. equald	lb	1.23	- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis	lb	1.25	- —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms	lb	1.05	- —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.40½-	—
fib dms., l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.44¼-	—
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.51¾	—
200-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.54¾	—
100-lb fib dms., 1,000 lbs or more	lb.	.53¾	—
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.56¾	—
USP, powd., 100-lb fib dms., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.58¾-	—
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.61¾-	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb	1.20	- —
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher.			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs	1.09	- —
Salt, table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs	1.34	- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton	28.00	- —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).			
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs.,	lb.	.55	- .60
powd. fib. dms	lb.	.75	- .76
Sandalwood oil, ens	lb.	21.00	- —
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.03	- —
	lb.	No stocks.	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms	lb.	.45	- —
Nat., dom., dms	lb	1.40	- —
Savory oil, ens	lb	4.75	- —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.85	- —
Powd. bgs. frt alld. 100% basis.	lb.	.95	- —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP,	bots	oz. 13.00	- —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.69½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½-	—
Purified, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
Seidlitz mixture, fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½-	—
fib dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	- .32
Selenium, powd. 99½%, dms. dlvd.	lb.	7.00	- —
Senega root, bls	lb.	3.00	- —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls	lb.	.20	- .22
siftings	lb.	.16	- —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.22	- —
No. 2, bls	lb.	.18	- —
No. 3, bls	lb.	.14	- —
pods, bls.	lb.	.28	- —
powd. bbls. hxs	lb.	.17	- —
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	6.50	- —
Sesame oil, USP, dms	lb.	.32	- .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	—
Lebanese, hulled, bgs	lb.	.19	- —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs	lb.	.25	- —
nat., bgs.	lb.	.14	- —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs	lb.	.16	- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- .99½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.46	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.47	- —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	- —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.58	- —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.37	- .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots,	lb.	.34	- .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.32	- .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.			
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.37	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	gal.	.48	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.25	- —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾-	.16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse.	ton	45.00	55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	- —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	15.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	20.00	- —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.17	- —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	Troy oz.	.91⅜-	—
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.94¾-	—
bots., 200-oz. lots	oz.	.95¼-	—
bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.96¼-	—
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works	oz.	.67¼-	—
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis.	oz.	.67¾-	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots	oz.	1.46	- —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns	lb.	40.00	43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls	lb.	.30	- .35
Powd., bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Whole, bls.	lb.	.20	- .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts.,	100 lbs.	3.00	- 4.77
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	- —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.85	- —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts.	100 lbs.	3.95	- 4.72
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.55	- —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs	5.20	- —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	- —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.90	- 3.00
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis,	100 lbs.	3.00	- —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	4.80	- —
Soda sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.50	- —
bgs., smaller lots, works	100 lbs.	2.80	- —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14½-	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½-	—
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more	lb.	1.02	- —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	1.90	- —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29	- —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm., less than ton lots, f.o.b. works	lb.	.24	- —
ton lots or more, same basis.	lb.	.23½-	—
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb. dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works	lb.	.18½-	—
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis	lb.	.19	- —
100-500 dms., same basis	lb.	.20	- —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works	kilo.	10.00	- —
10-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.35	- —
5-kilo dm., same basis	kilo.	10.75	- —
1-kilo bot., same basis	kilo.	11.00	- —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.35	- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	- —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.38	- —
dms., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.43	- —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.45	- —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.85	- —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.55	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	- —
Sodium bichromate, gran., ogs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ⅜c. per lb higher.			
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.2025-	—
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.00	- —
dms., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.50	- 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.45	- —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	- —
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20	- —
Sodium borate (see Borax).			
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	19.90	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	33.00	40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works	lb.	15.00	- —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.			
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.40	- —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.10	- —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	- —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	.10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.			
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs.	lb.	.05	- —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58	- —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works.	lb.	.66	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	- .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	- —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	- —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼-	.16¼
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015-	—
bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.1065-	.1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E	lb.	.62	- —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	- —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	- —
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.90	- 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.176	- —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots	lb.	.188	- —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb. lots	lb.	.198	- —

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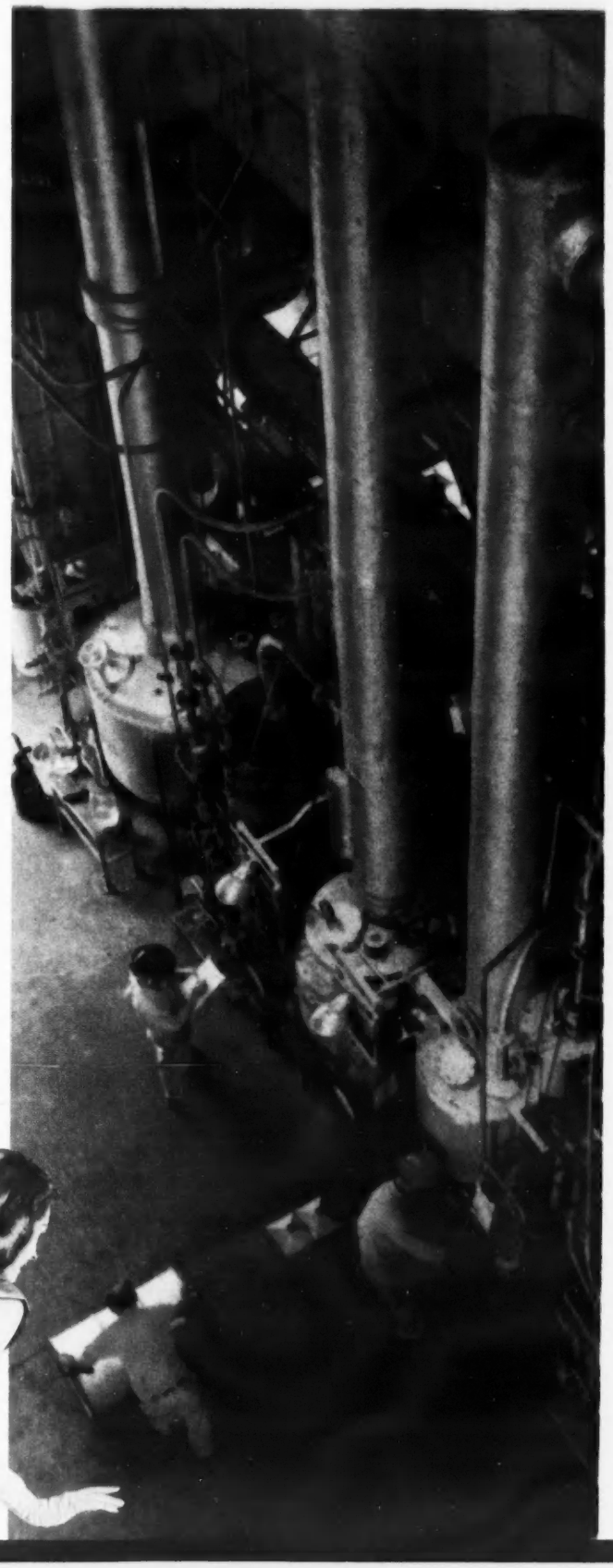

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Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works..lb. 1.93 • —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 • —
250-lb. dms., t.c.l., works...lb. 18¼- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works ....lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis..lb. .47 • .52
tanks, same basis .....lb. .38 • —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots..lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots .....lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse.....100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb. 5.50 • —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 • —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 • —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 2.20 • —
dms., 50-99 lbs. same oasis lb. 1.77 • —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
dms., 1,000 lbs or more, same basis lb .95 —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½ —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. ..lb. 25¼- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .26
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .99 • —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works..lb. 2.13 • —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., divd. .....lb. .21½- —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse..100 lbs. 8.00 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.23
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. ton.210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse..100 lbs.13.93 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works. lb. .21 • —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .17 • —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 • —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt..100 lbs.11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.11.85 • —
dms., c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs.12.45 • —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.70 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.03 • —
dms., c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 6.55 • —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 • 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 • 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 • .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 • .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. .....lb. .72 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.44.00 • —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis....ton.44.00 • —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs.11.00 • —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 • —
99%, bgs., works..100 lbs.15.40 • —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .26 • —
dms., c.l., same basis .....lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis....lb. .25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 6.00 • —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works .....lb. .19 • .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E. of Miss..lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22 • .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 • —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms..lb. .52 • .53
NF, powd., dms. .....lb. .55 • .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis .100 lbs. 8.35 • 9.40
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
bgs. l.c.l., frt. equald .100 lbs. 5.00 • 5.75
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 8.10 • —
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 • .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis. 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 • —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., divd E. of Rockies. lb. .34½- —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.

Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs.11.85 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .37 • .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 8.30 • —
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more..lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., divd. zone 1..100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
divd. zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
divd. zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
divd. zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
dms., c.l., t.l., works ...100 lbs. 6.20 • —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 • —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 • —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • 2.40
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.20 • —
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 • 3.45
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 1.90 • —
52° Be. 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
dms., t.c.l., works ...100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.50
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 2.30 • —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works .... ton.67.50 • —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .065 • —
bgs., t.c.l., works .....lb. .725- —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .652 • .712
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., divd. E. ton.54.00 • —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works....ton.32.00 • —
USP, cryst., fib dms. .....lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .07¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis..lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 • —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .06 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .07 • —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 • —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis... lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. ....lb. .55 • .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works..lb. .317 • —
dms., less than ton lots, works..lb. .337 • —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 • —

82M2

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Like reagent chemicals and fine pharmaceuticals, *all* packages of MUTUAL chromium chemicals bear a quality control number similar to the "8 2M 2" stamped on the sodium bichromate bags pictured above.

These coded control numbers are your assurance that the MUTUAL products you are shipped meet our purity specifications that have helped to set the industry standards. Should the need arise, you can obtain a detailed analysis of the product you are using by referring to the code number on the package in your request.

Incidentally, the MUTUAL Sodium Bichromate shown here is available in both Technical and C.P. grades, and in granular or solution forms. In addition to 100-lb. paper bags and Triotex bags, it is also available in 400-lb. fiber drums and 100-lb. steel drums. Standard or custom solutions are shipped in tank cars or tank trucks. Each package bears the MUTUAL control number to assure you of uniform performance and consistent results.

For information on any of MUTUAL'S complete line of chromium chemicals, mail the coupon.

Mutual® Chromium Chemicals

Sodium Bichromate
Sodium Chromate
Chromic Acid
Potassium Bichromate
Potassium Chromate
Ammonium Bichromate
Koreon (one-bath chrome tan)

Allied Chemical

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

MUTUAL chromium chemicals are available through dealers and SOLVAY® branch offices located in major centers from coast to coast.

SOLVAY PROCESS DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL CORPORATION
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
62-110

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☐ Please have a representative call

Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Phone_____
Address_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

Sodium Thiosulfate—Sulfur

Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
Sodium thiosulfate tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, etns., c.l., works, lb. .14¼ - —
etns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½ - —
etns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms., c.l., frt alld E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .42 — —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 — —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 — —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —

Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°-360°F b.r., 14°-16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°-265°F b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
Solvent naphtha, 319°-380°F. b.r., 27°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322°-395°F b.r., 28°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .35½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38½- .40½
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms, 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 .26
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sorbitol, soln., comyl., aqueous, dms., c.l. works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 — —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton 45.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .10 - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1430- .1455
tanks lb. .1230- —
Clarified, dms. .1380- .1405
tanks lb. .1180- —
Salad, dms. lb. .1410- .1435
tanks lb. .1210- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .16 - .18¼
tanks lb. .13½- —
S. D., dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼
tanks lb. .12¼- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb 75 —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sperm oil, bleached, winter 45° dms lb. .1675- .1775
tanks lb. .1475- —
Nat., winter 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1675
tanks lb. .1375- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .32 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 .18
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .822 - .844
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd dms., works lb. 1.02 - 1.270
hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .88 - .89
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.073 - 1.093
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¾
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .14¼- .17¼
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .17 - .19½
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .13 —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .03 - .032
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. 1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms. 2 ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works. ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthin K bots. oz.25.00 -35.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 3.75
Styrax gum, USP cs. lb. 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Styrene monomer, tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1504- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .1704- —
tanks lb. .1254- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene and petroleum refining labor.

Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy E. lb. .0970- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., t.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb ctns. spot lb. .65 - 75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms kilo. 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald lb. 1.50 - —
NF, fib dm., frt equald lb 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —

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There was trouble on the assembly line. Sticky, dull finish picked up dirt... smelled terrible.
What you need is faster film setting, higher solvency and better odor... in short, Solvesso Xylol!
Constant research on "low odor" Esso Solvents enables us to deliver fresh, uncontaminated solvents from modern, conveniently located terminals
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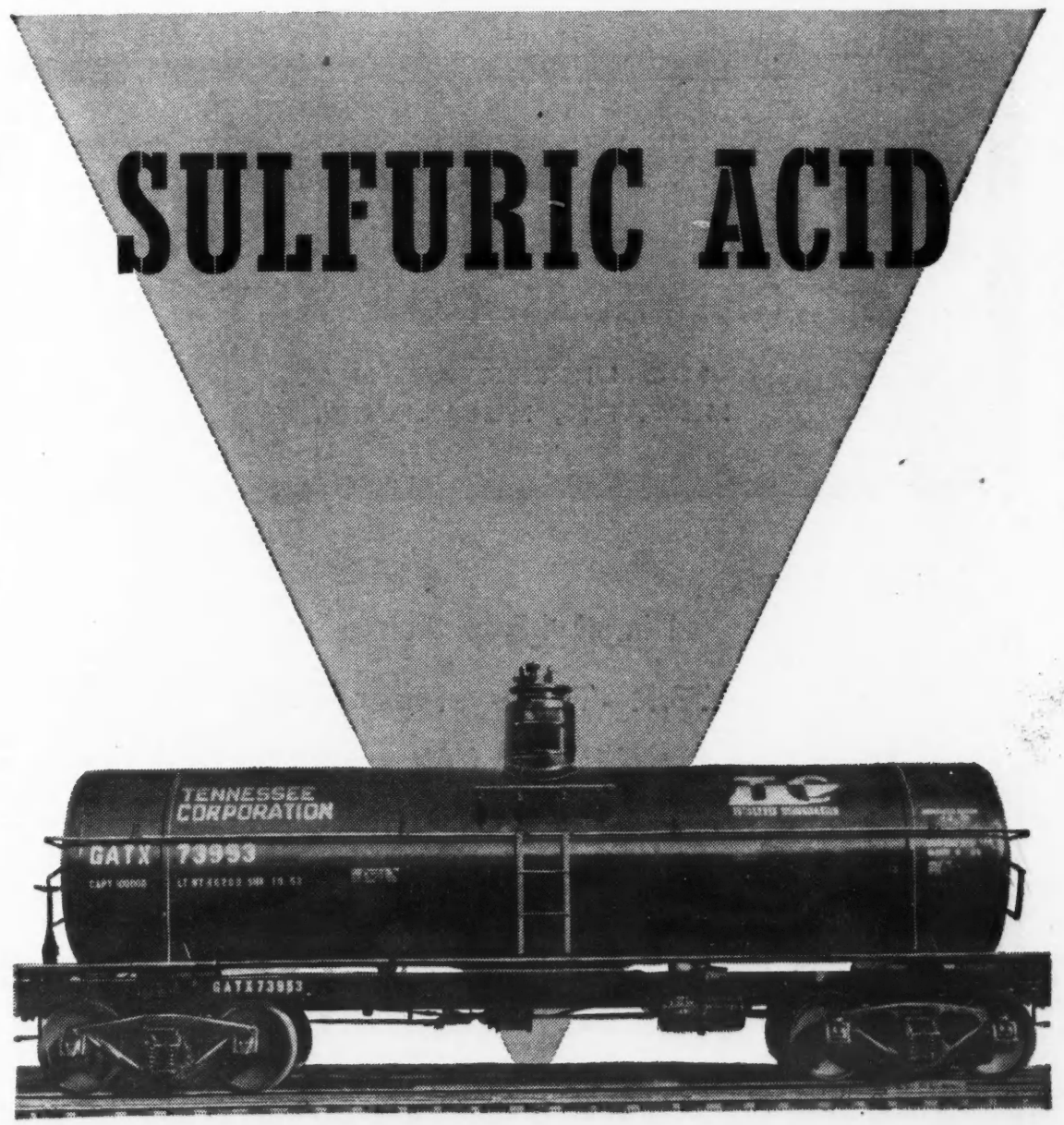
In industry after industry..."ESSO RESEARCH works wonders with oil"

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70	—
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00	—
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05¼-	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 -	.12
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.33 -	—
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.05¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½-	—
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	—
tanks, works	ton.	18.60	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55	- 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35	—
98%, tanks, works	ton.	23.50	—
99%, tanks, works	ton.	23.70	—
100%, tanks, works	ton.	23.95	—
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾-	—
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼-	.14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾-	.18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works	ton.	25.00	—
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00	—
65%, tanks works	ton.	39.50	—
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90	.93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90	.93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.,	unit-ton.	1.00	—
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla	unit-ton.	1.05	—
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns	lb.	4.00	- 9.50
USP, southern, cns	lb.	2.00	- 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.18	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	—
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.24	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.29	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York	ton.	28.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	31.00	-36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York	ton.	31.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	34.00	—
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l works	ton.	38.00	—
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.00	—
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	34.00	-39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	19.40	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton.	37.00	—
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	20.00	-35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02⅞-	.03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07¼
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.08
tanks, works	lb.	.04½-	.05¼
Tall oil, refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07¼-	.09
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	.09¼
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¾
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	.10
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.07½-	.10½
tanks, works	lb.	.05 -	.08
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09 -	.09¼
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks.	lb.	.05⅞-	.06
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer	lb.	.06⅜-	.06½
dms., f.a.s.	lb.	.07⅜-	07½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.06⅛-	.06¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.04⅞-	.05
Prime, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05⅝-	.05¾
Special tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅝
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.08½-	.08¾
50% bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.10½-	.11
Tallow acids, dist., dms	lb	.11¾-	.14¼
tanks	lb.	.09¼-	—
Hydrogenated, dms.	lb.	.14¼-	.16⅜
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14½-	.15½
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms	lb.	4.75	—
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk,	unit-ton.	4.75	- 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	2.05	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	2.06	- 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.95	—
bbls., smaller lots	lb.	1.96	- 1.99
Tech., dms.	lb.	1.05	—
Tansy oil, dms	lb.	6.60	- 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.53½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.55½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.43½-	—
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.60	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.50	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.77	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.65	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).			
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.41	—
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis	lb.	.43	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.47	—
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	.70	—
Terpineol, extra, dms	lb.	.50	.60
Prime, dms.	lb.	.40	.50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.64	.75
Prime, dms	lb.	.53	.56
Terpinyl propionate, dms	lb.	1.65	- 1.70
Testosterone, USP, bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots.	gram.	No prices.	
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)			
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	.33½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.61¼-	—
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.75 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.53½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.55 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.51 -	—
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.04 -	—
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36½-	—
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works	lb.	.37 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.35 -	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn.	lb.	.31½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn	lb.	.32½-	—
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.33½-	—
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.34½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver	lb.	.31 -	—
tanks, dlvd. W of Denver	lb.	.32 -	—
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.39 -	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.41 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd	lb.	7.50	-10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd.	lb	5.00	-10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works	lb.	4.10	- 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works	lb.	6.45	—
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works.	lb.	3.80	—
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.65	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt alld	kilo.	36.00	—
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt alld	kilo.	38.00	—
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt alld	kilo.	36.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.74	—
dms., less ton lots	lb.	.76	—
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molyhdated, PMA, kgs., works	lb	5.20	—
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs. works	lb	6.20	—
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal dms., ton lots, 100% basis	lb.	1.15	—
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works	lb.	4.00	—
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l. frt alld.	lb.	.30	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.32	—
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis	lb.	.33	—
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works	lb	3.50	—
di-Threopine, dms., 100 kilos, works.	kilo.	121.00	—
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs	lb.	.27	—
Spanish, extra, bgs	lb.	.12	—
triple sifted, bgs.	lb.	.25	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.09	—
Thyme oil, NF red, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	3.00
NF, white, cns	lb.	2.10	3.20
Tech., white, cns.	lb.	.40	1.85
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.45	—
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs f.o.b. works	lb.	7.30	—
Timbo root (see Cube root)			
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)			
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)			
Tin metal (Straits)	lb.	1.04	—
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).			
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).			
Tin tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).			
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26½	—
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.25½	—
bgs. l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.26½-	—
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b Jacksonville, Fla.	ton.	180.00	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y	ton.	205.00	—
bgs., ton lots, same basis	ton.	215.00	—
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.			
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.27½-	—
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.28½-	—
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l. works	lb.	.09⅞-	—
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.14⅜-	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.14⅞-	—



A BASIC PRODUCER FROM MINE TO FINISHED PRODUCT
SERVING THE GREAT SOUTHEAST

The Sulfur contained in the ore we process yields Virgin Sulfuric Acid of highest quality—We produce all grades and strengths of Sulfuric Acid from 60° Baume through the various Oleums.

For complete listing of our products see our Inserts
In CHEMICAL WEEK BUYERS' GUIDE, Pages 173-176
or CHEMICAL MATERIALS CATALOG, Pages 551-554.

TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION
TENNESSEE CORPORATION
612-636 GRANT BUILDING, ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Titanium Hydride—dl-Valine

Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .81 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .84 - —
d-a Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 —
25% dry. powd., bots kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry. powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.10 - 4.30
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.75 - 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.65
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .52½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt, equald lb. .85 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted, lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt, alld lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl nitrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
dl-Tryptophane, dms., 1 kilo, works, kilo.154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York lb. .24 - .24½
tanks, imported lb. .21¾- .22
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22½ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos. gram. .50 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .30½- .35
Jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .22½
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .37½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Umber pigment, burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, 55-gal. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton.98.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse ton.100.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs. c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E. ton.100.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton.120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs lb .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.37.00 - —

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

100 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Dimethyl Isophthalate

T.C.P.— Tricresyl Phosphate

Cresyl Diphenyl Phosphate

D.D.T.— Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloroethane

Ethyl Silicate 28% — 40%

Triphenyl Phosphate

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EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENT

R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. • Circle 6-9680
1721 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS • WHitehall 4-6960

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 8.75 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 9.00 - —
whole, tons lb. 9.50 - —
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
less than 2,000 lbs lb. 2.70 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb 17.25 -17.50
Haitian, cns. lb.14.00 -14.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1810- —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1960- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1560- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .1610- —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1910- —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .2210- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1660- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd lb. .1710- —
Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works, min. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .113 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anethesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech dms. c.l. works lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .28½- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms to tanks, works lb 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.45.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo dms gram.1.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms., gram. 1.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B^{12} activity gram.52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo, dms., frt. alld gram. .90 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo. dms., frt. alld gram. .90 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .30 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Wollastonite, fine, paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton.51.00 - —
Medium, paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.39.00 - —

Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs. lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wordwood oil, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.75

X

Xylene coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N.Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal .30 - —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —

m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .28 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb .23 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb .08 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .09 - —
tanks, works lb .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .1645- —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —

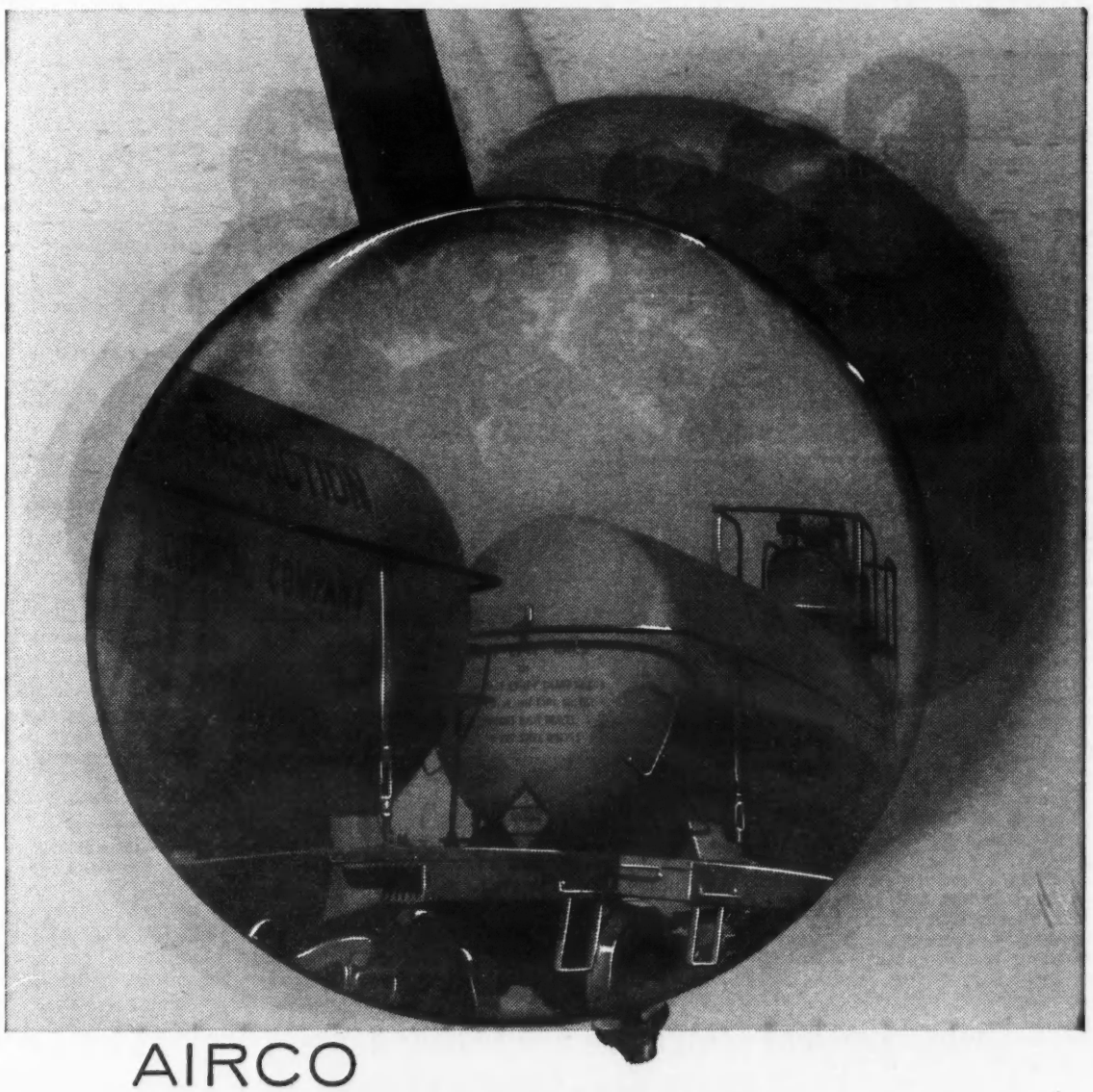
XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb 2.15 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Yeast, brewers, primary, USP XV, 150 meg. B^1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP XV, 270 meg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 - —
USP XV, 300 meg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
USP XV, 900 meg., B_1 per gram 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP dlvd. lb. .18 - —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb .40 .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots. lb.24.00 -33.00
extra, bots. lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 3.75 - 4.25



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Zein—Zirconium Oxychloride

Z

Zein. bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs. 500-lb lots or more, dlvd	lb.	.343	—
bgs. smaller lots, dlvd	lb	.373	—
Zinc acetate. NF, VIII. dms	lb	.53	—
Tech. dms. f.t.i.. works	lb.	.29¾	—
Zinc borate bgs.. 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb	.25	—
bgs.. less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb	.27	—
Zinc chloride. NF, gran., dms	lb	.42	—
NF precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Tech., soln. 50%, dms., c.i., works 100 lbs		5.80	—
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs		6.40	—
tanks, works 100 lbs		5.15	—
fused. dms. c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.70	—
dms., t.c.l., works 100lbs.		11.20	—
gran.. fib dms.. c.l.. works. 100 lbs.		11.45	—
fib dms. t.c.l.. works 100 lbs.		11.95	—
Zinc chromate bbls.. dlvd.	lb	.29	—
Basic bbls. dlvd	lb	.34	—
Zinc cyanide. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more. works	lb.	.55	—
dms. smaller lots. works	lb	.57	—
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l. works.	lb.	.17	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works..	lb.	.16½	—
bbls.. t.c.l.. works	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc fluoride. bbls.. works	lb.	.49	.50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb	.13	—
Prime western slabs. New York.	lb.	.13½	—
Zinc naphthenate liq 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs. c.l., frt. alld	lb	.14½	—
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35% bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅜	—
bgs., t.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	15⅛	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis.	lb.	.16¼	—
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., t.c.l. 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	16¾	—
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l. same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., t.c.l, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	16¾	—
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.17¼	—
bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide, USP dms., c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., t.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.18¾	—
dms., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.45	.46
NF. powd. dms.	lb.	.48	.49
Zinc resinate. precip 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.45	—
Zinc silicofluoride dms. works	lb	12½	.14
Zinc stearate. USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
	lb.	.41	—
ctns., t.c.l	lb.	.42	.46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs. c.l. dlvd.E.	100 lbs.	6.75	—
bgs., t.c.l. dlvd. E	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure bgs. c.l.. dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, 75-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	2.04	—
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.55	—
Zircon (G) gran. bgs.. c.l.. works.	lb.	.03¼	—
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.04½	—
Zircon (G). milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅛	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms.. c.l.. 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	—
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade, dms., works	lb.	14.00	15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	—
milled bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	—
Zirconium Oxide, Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	.65
Opacifier grade. 85-90% ZrO_2 bgs.,	lb.	.27	.50
Stabilized oxide. 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	.85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½	—

why chemical companies are taking a closer look at

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Chemical companies are taking a closer look at Delhi-Taylor as a source for their raw materials. The reason? Flexibility and dependability of Delhi service. Here are just a few examples:

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- The location of our plants on the Inland and Coastal Waterways with multiple docking facilities means low cost, fast deliveries.
- Strategically located petrochemical terminals add to our delivery advantages.
- Rigid quality control and testing procedures assure highest purity products.
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Purchasing Agents

—Continued from page 4

to 14 percent in October. Likewise, only 4 percent reported prices up this month, compared with 11 percent last month. While these percentages are not great, it is somewhat of a reversal of the price firming that had been reported by purchasing executives in their last two reports. Probably of greater significance is that 82 percent still say prices are holding at high levels. There will be little acceptance among buyers of any price increases in the near future.

Purchased Materials Inventories

The pace of inventory liquidation is slowing, but the trend continues. Purchasing executives are still reporting that their purchased materials inventories are higher than are required for the general business climate. In October, 38 percent say they have further reduced their stocks on hand while only 11 percent tell of additions. The rest, 51 percent, are holding the line at previous levels. With a general consensus that business will not improve very much for the balance of the year, purchasing executives say that the downward trend of inventory balances will continue through 1960.

Employment

Employment statistics continue to be one of the less encouraging criteria in our business survey reports. October figures show little or no improvement over September. Those reporting higher employment remain at 10 percent, the same as last month. Reports of lower employment figures come from 24 percent, with 66 percent telling of no change. One bright spot is that the reports of no change (66 percent), reflect a stability at a relatively high level of employment. Unemployment figures, nationally, are certainly not at critical levels, but local unemployment situations are causing problems for some urban communities.

Buying Policy

October again reflects the unchanged position of purchasing executives in their forward buying policies. Until there is clear evidence of business re-vitalization, buyers indicate they are unwilling to make investments in materials or equipment beyond known production schedules. Adequate inventories and ready availability of goods are further deterrents to speculative buying in the face of present business conditions.

	—Per Cent Reporting—				
	Head to Mouth	30 Days	60 Days	90 Days	6 Mos. to 1 Yr.
October					
Production Materials	10	40	33	13	4
MRO Supplies	26	46	23	4	1
Capital Expenditures	19	4	12	26	39
September					
Production Materials	11	40	30	15	4
MRO Supplies	30	44	21	4	1
Capital Expenditures	15	6	12	24	43

Specific Commodity Changes

A mixture of ups and downs shows up this month. Some are newcomers, from whom we have not heard for some time. Certain chemicals continue to dominate the short supply situation.

On the up side are steel chain, tin, poultry, fuel oil, jute, burlap, phenol, phenolic resins, rosin sizing, and V-belts.

On the down side are aluminum, brass ingot, copper and copper products, scrap steel, stainless steel, corn starch, lumber, wood pallets, rubber, cotton, electrical equipment (some items), and linseed oil.

In short supply are phthalic anhydride, phthalate plasticizers and naphthalene.

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

Founded October 18, 1871 by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942 by Harry J. Schnell
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SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. (RE 2-9820) Cable Address: Reporter, New York
PRESIDENT: William S. Auchincloss
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Volume 178 | November 7, 1960 | No. 20

A LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Chemicals Production: How It's Going

		August 1960	August 1959
Acetic Acid, Synthetic	lbs.	62,211,220	56,800,912
Acetone	lbs.	63,628,254	67,386,779
Ammonia, Anhydrous	tons	380,339	342,634
Benzene	gals.	35,284,132	19,647,524
Chlorine	tons	390,549	363,980
Formaldehyde (37% basis)	lbs.	148,281,545	148,129,112
Methanol, Synthetic	lbs.	173,187,614	150,722,725
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	33,126,511	30,969,573
Sodium Hydroxide (Caustic Soda 100% NaOH)	tons	416,379	398,723
Sulfuric Acid (100% H_2SO_4)	tons	1,407,201	1,310,875

Sources: Tariff Commission, Bureau of Census

Exports vs. Expenditures

On the basis of official reports and comments, President Eisenhower's export expansion program is doing very well for its primary objective. The Under-Secretary of Commerce told the Foreign Commerce Club of New York a few weeks ago: "The last twelve months have seen a dramatic reversal of our foreign merchandise trade picture. Slightly over a year ago, our trade had just reached a balance between exports and imports. Today our merchandise exports are topping our imports by more than $4-billion at an annual rate."

In terms of commercial economy, that situation is very good for domestic US business. But, in the areas of political economy, there is no comparable brightness. "We continue to run a serious balance-of-payments deficit," said the under-secretary. "We must continue a strong upsurge in our exports to maintain a reasonable merchandise export surplus with which to finance other expenditures overseas, such as travel, capital investments, troop expenditures and foreign economic aid."

Everybody in private enterprise will agree with the departmental executive that, while government has a role in the promotion of foreign trade, the job of selling the goods belongs to business. They will go along with him also in that "it is perfectly clear that exports cannot indefinitely carry the full load of bringing our international balance into reasonable equilibrium." But, it will be difficult to the verge of impossibility to get business to accept any stretching of its job of selling goods abroad to include responsibility for what somebody may wish to invest abroad; that should come out of the would-be investor's earnings or borrowings, wherever he may get them.

It is most difficult to see any reason why exporters should be expected to keep the government out of debt for its maintenance of troops for some purpose or other in various parts of the overseas world, or the handing out of something called economic aid to competitors in world markets including those in this country. And why in the name of common sense should exporters spend time, energy and money to promote sales abroad which even in gross income will not get out of foreign countries as much as US tourists spend there instead of at home.

Real Help for Schools

In these days of politicking about what the federal government is going to do—should do—to provide better school service for its youth, there is real encouragement in what the chemical industry is doing in that field. The nature and extent of that assistance has been given up-to-date publicity in the program of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association which got under way again a few weeks ago with the issuance of the fourth edition of the message to educators, "An Industry Helps Our Schools." Other offerings in the program include an inspirational booklet, "Careers Ahead in the Chemical Industry" (every real educator knows that inspiration is more essential than instruction in the instilling of useful knowledge that will endure).

Also provided is a "Guide to Education Aids Available from the Chemical Industry," which describes and lists the sources of more than 150 items of informative literature available from the association and its member companies. The association for some time has offered a "Film Guide to Chemicals, Chemistry and the Chemical Industry." Everybody with a real interest in serviceable education should make it his business to see to it that his local school system is properly supplied with that guide and also has and makes appropriate use of the order form for the MCA materials, covering free copies for educators and those available to others at low prices. It is available from the MCA Director of Education, at 1825 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington 9, D.C.

Selling Will Count

Every member of the management staff of every manufacturer of chemicals, whether or not it has any interest in export trade, should read the first article in the fourth column of page 7 in last week's issue of OPD at least twice. Not that he should be scared by the heading, but because there is behind what is said as a whole, something about which he should—must—endeavor to learn everything. When they have mentally digested what they read there, the members of the management staff should go into conference with the members of the sales staff and work out in full detail just what the latter should start thinking about and preparing to talk about at the sales clinic of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry in New York next Monday. Out of that can come something very useful and necessary in today's marketing of chemicals as a basis of appropriate appraisal and utilization of what they will be able to learn there.

The sales clinic program will provide much that it will be good for chemical salesmen to hear and to heed—and company teamwork can be helped greatly by what will be offered in promotion of personnel relationships at the afternoon session of panel II. In the direction of Soviet competition in free-world markets, it will be useful—and necessary—that salesmen learn the basic requirement that products must be designed and packaged to meet the expectations of each particular market. It is also essential that policies, practices and personalities fit properly into a market's well-established pattern.

Selling is what makes business. Whatever may be the relativities of Soviet and free-world technical capability, costs and even products, the deciding factor in the majority of markets will be the person-to-person contacts which are a fundamental characteristic of efficient selling.

According to the reported findings of a market-research campaign conducted in Europe jointly by American, British, French and German agencies, there is a widespread feeling among European consumers that American goods are not as well-made or as durable as their European counterparts. That, of course, has no bearing on chemicals or other materials intended for industrial consumption. But, it does indicate that there is an increasing need that US goods in all marketing segments be prepared, packaged and presented as the desired buyers wish and expect them to be. That, obviously, is not wholly a selling job; but it is in the selling alone that what appears to be lacking can be discovered and reported for remedial attention.

Washington Talks It Over

Chemical and Drug Executives May Soon Find Themselves Squaring Off With Organized Labor In Another Arena—Management's Budgeting for Research and Development.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Chemical and drug industry management may soon find it necessary to defend itself against the attacks of organized labor in an area that has long been considered the sole prerogative of management—budgeting for research and development.

Signs are multiplying that the economists in the labor movement are starting to take a jaundiced view of the amounts set aside each year for research and development by corporate officers.

The unions are not yet openly attacking such expenditures, but they are viewing their net worth with suspicion and blaming them in part for industry's complaints of low profit levels.

Tip-off to organized labor's thinking in this regard comes from a bulletin of the AFL-CIO economic policy committee. This discusses management's complaint that low profit returns are discouraging new investments in plant and equipment and are thus responsible for the current business let-down.

The labor policy group readily admits to arguments that overall unit labor costs are up, but charges that this is due to the rise in costs of the growing group of "non-production" workers—not higher wages—including engineers, scientists, technicians and clerical workers, "whom management has been hiring in large numbers."

By way of emphasis, the policy committee adds that *Fortune* magazine found that, in addition, expenditures for research and development, advertising and promotion are expanding rapidly and persistently. These are costs that can't be easily cut back and account for a rising share of total manufacturing costs, it claims.

"The leveling off of sales and production in 1960—while large overhead expenses are maintained—has meant high unit costs," says the policy group.

"But these high unit costs are not the costs of production and maintenance workers. They are the great overhead costs which management has decided to increase and maintain even at a time when sales are leveling off.

"It is management decisions and the leveling off of sales and production—not 'low profits'—that have caused the difficulty."

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

De Gustibus

FOOD FLAVORINGS* deals with the composition, manufacture and use of both natural and synthetic flavoring materials. Said to be the first American book on this subject, it should be of considerable interest as a reference and as a text, finding use among food technologists, bakers, confectioners, packers, distributors, and manufacturers of pharmaceuticals, carbonated beverages, distilled liquors, cigarettes and other flavor consuming industries. Extracts, syrups and the whole range of flavoring items are presented in a well-organized and erudite fashion.

* FOOD FLAVORINGS. By Joseph Merory. 381 pages. Ave Publishing Company, Westport, Conn. $12.50.

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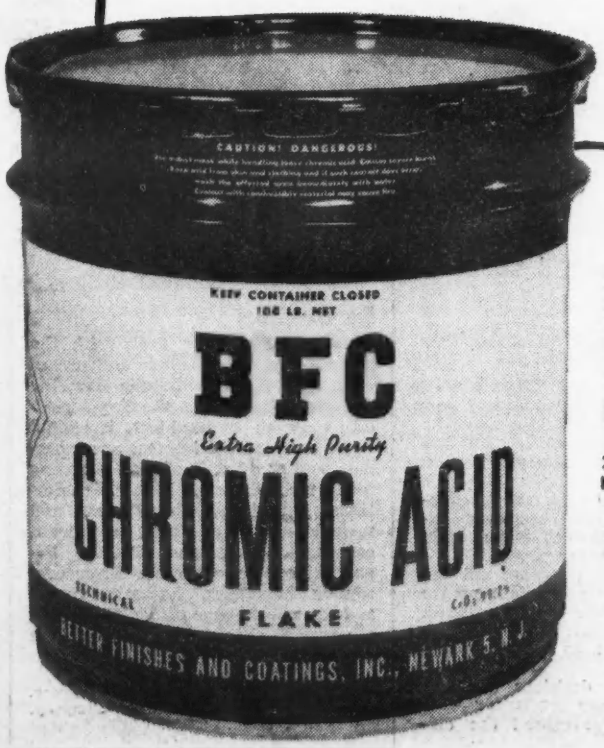

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Heavy Chemicals

Jittery, disheartened by word of a six percent sag in steel production, the nation's economy, with a little encouragement from Detroit's auto makers, rode as hard as mottled business conditions would permit. Soon, observers said, it would be now or never at the retail level. But meanwhile, most producers were sticking with full Autumn production schedules, though coasting on minimal supplies of raw materials, in a gamble that the public's buying power would have force enough to give the lie to distress flags festooned like Monday's wash.

Even as their own sales charts danced, heavy chemical producers, knowing that the wolf of recession, if appeased, will knock on any door, turned a worried glance toward the economy, and wondered whether tomorrow's election would bring a pump-priming or a hands-off approach and which, if either, would rout the gathering clouds.

And even as those sales charts danced, the cost-price squeeze, not unlike the wage-price squeeze bowing the backs of others, intensifying, was embodied in a raft of quarterly reports that showed profits failing as sales climbed.

Swinging up under the lash of planting time, fertilizer output magnetized such areas of the heavy chemicals market as phosphoric acid, nitric acid and potassium chloride. For even though the plant food makers supply most of their own needs, they still absorb enough outside material to take the slack out of tired market stances.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended Oct. 29, at 94.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 94.3 percent for the previous week and 97.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
106.84	106.84	106.85	103.56

For Current Prices see page **9**

Acids

Chromic—Market is responding to good chrome plating demand from the automobile industry.

Hydrochloric — Byproduct muriatic, sporadically available, poses no threat to price levels, buttressed as the latter are by excellent consuming demand in oil-treating and food-processing outlets, according to reports from the trade. Keyed to a number of growth markets, chlorinated solvent business is also moving at a good clip, these sources add.

Hydrofluoric — No price changes have taken place in this market since hatchet was put to bulk price some months back. That reduction was said to have stemmed from an unusually competitive tenor of activity at the time.

Current business reports vary from moderate to brisk. Aluminum makers, it is reported, have trimmed sales a little against a moderate downturn of sales, connected with the overall downturn in the nation's economy. One light metal maker last week cancelled a multi-million dollar modernization and expansion program at one of his plants. He attributed the change of plans to the currently slack posture of the economy.

Nitric—Industrial outlets, comprising about 15 percent of nitric's market, are operating at a fair rate. Fertilizer business is booming, but most of the plant food people supply their own needs. Nevertheless, their operations at this time of the year impart a strong tone to the nitric market, as they absorb occasional lots of byproduct acid.

Sulfuric—American Iron & Steel Institute estimated last week's steel output at 1,473,000 net tons, or only 51.7 percent of capacity, which, if correct, represents a precipitous decline from the previous week's actual total of 1,545,000 net tons, or 54.2 percent of capacity.

In the comparable week a month ago, the institute notes, output totaled 1,522,000 net tons; a year ago, with most mills idled by the strike, it reached only 368,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Borax—A healthy market is reported. Consuming interest, spearheaded by refrigeration and antifreeze markets, runs at a good clip, driving sales to what looks like a ten percent gain over last year's level. Supplies, usually a long or short proposition, are in good balance. Prices steady.

Caustic Soda—As previously reported, a major producer last Tuesday reduced barge rates for caustic soda by 15c. to $1.90 a liquid ton on the run from Montague, Mich., to Chicago.

Chlorine—Market volume is running ahead of year-ago levels, and the balance has changed so as to favor chlorine over its coproduct by a substantial margin. This is one reason, observers say, why it was possible to advance chlorine last spring, while caustic soda producers could only look on in admiration.

Copper Chemicals—Carbonate, chloride, hydrate and sulfate have been revised downward to reflect lower copper. The reductions were detailed here in the two previous issues.

Potassium Chloride — Production of potassium salts in the US in the twelve-month period ended June 30, 1960, totaled 4.25 million short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

This tonnage contained 2.5 million tons of potash, K_2O equivalent, the government agency reports.

Stocks in producers' hands were reduced 71 percent during the period, falling to the lowest level since 1951.

Imports of potash materials continued to increase, according to figures from the Census Bureau, and at the end of the period were equivalent to 11 percent of domestic annual production. West Germany, France and Spain were the major suppliers.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—General Services Administration will sell the 2,600 short tons of alumina remaining in the national stockpile. As an aid to small business, GSA says offers of as little as 20 short tons will be given consideration.

Sales are as is, f.o.b. carrier's conveyance. Bids will be received by the agency until 11 A.M. EST, Dec. 12.

Disposal of 3,400 tons of the material, which is used in production of aluminum and refractories, already has been effected under a liquidation program announced earlier this year.

Copper—Market continued to drag despite the recent three-cent price cut. It looks to some as if the demand just isn't there right now, regardless of prices.

Copper imports and exports both increased in August, with exports holding the edge, Census Bureau reports. Imports were 54,723 pounds, up 20,000 tons from the previous month. Imports of brass and wire mill products were 5,561 tons, up slightly from July but some 1,000 tons below the level of August a year ago.

Exports in August totaled 58,975 tons, up 13,908 from June. Ore accounted for only 255 tons. Scrap exports, alloyed and unalloyed, at 19,607 tons, were about the same in August as in July (19,607 tons) and in June (18,987), Census noted. This was about 2,000 tons over the eight-month 1960 average.

Mine production of recoverable copper in the US in August totaled 90,100 tons, up 4 percent from July, the Bureau of Mines reports. Output rose 45 percent in Nevada, 18 percent in New York, 17 in Michigan, 16 in Arizona and 8 in Montana; but it fell 38 percent in Utah.

The increases, Mines notes, were due chiefly to resumption of a full work schedule following annual vacations in July.

Smelter production from domestic and foreign primary materials, Mines goes on to report, was virtually unchanged from July, but refinery output from similar materials rose 9 percent. Production of refined copper from secondary materials by primary and secondary plants dropped slightly.

Shipments of brass mill products in the second quarter of 1960 were down 2 percent from the like period of last year, Bureau of the Census reports.

The 482 million pounds of products sold in the second period of last year were shipped by the brass mills, at the

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Heavy Chemicals

smallest level ever anticipated in this market, it was said.

Shipments of brass and bronze foundry products in second quarter 1960, at 225 million pounds were 7 percent less than the 243 million for the preceding quarter and 14 percent less than the comparable quarter a year ago, the Census takers point out.

Shipments of copper-base powder mill products, which had been reaching new highs consistently in recent quarters, equalled 13.3 million pounds in the second quarter of 1960 versus 14.1 million pounds in the preceding period and 13 million in the second quarter of 1959.

Magnesium—Commercial output of primary magnesium totaled 9,715 tons in the second quarter of 1960, the Mines Bureau reports. Up 110 tons from the second qurater, this made for a nine-months rate of 37 percent over the like period of '59, the bureau notes.

Base price of ingot in standard 42-pound pig form remained at 35.25c. a pound, f.o.b. shipping point, the agency adds.

Producers' shipments in the third quarter were estimated by the Bureau at 11,855 tons, a decline of 1,045 tons from the previous quarter. But total shipments for the first nine months, at 37,835 tons, were approximately 9 percent above the same period of 1959.

Exports during January-August were 270 percent above those of the first eight months of 1959. Comparing the same periods, imports were down 72 percent, Mines notes.

Mercury—Prices for large lots, prompt shipment, were maintained at $209 to $212 a flask against slow to moderate business, trade sources reported.

Silver—Price was steady at its long-established level of 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Prices closed Friday at $1.04 a pound, maintaining the previous week's advance. Business was moderate.

Titanium—Production of titanium mill products in August totaled 963,908 pounds, the Bureau of Census reports. The total consisted of 154,352 pounds of sheet, plate and strip; 671,624 pounds of forging and extrusion billet, and 137,932 pounds of rod, bar and wire.

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Gen'l Development Picks Agent for Chrome Process

General Development Corporation, Miami, Fla., has named Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, to market its new "Duramir" chrome-plating processes.

Under an agreement approved by both firms, Diamond Alkali will take over General Development's processes in a program which will include special training for Diamond Alkali personnel, preparation of technical data and manuals and, initially, a concentrated sales campaign in selected test areas.

The processes were discovered in 1953. After four years of research and development by the company, there followed three years of work by Battelle Memorial Institute, and finally pilot plant operations and marketing studies.

VA Gets Meprobamate

—Continued from page 3

patent rights on meprobamate, has no licensing arrangements with the Danish firm. Wallace, a division of Carter Products, Inc., markets the drug under the trade name "Miltown." The tranquilizer is also marketed in this country by Wyeth Laboratories, a division of American Home Products Corporation, under the name "Equanil."

Since the Kefauver hearings, Military Medical has spent $3,471,622 for overseas drug procurement, with an estimated savings of $2,598,745.

While this agency was procuring tetracycline abroad, US producers reportedly reduced their bids from $16.75 per bottle of 100 tablets to $10. But in the same period the successful foreign bid was reduced from $8.13 to $5.62.

DuPont, Bayer in Accord

—Continued from page 3

aminer upholding duPont's fiber patent claims.

Under the terms of the agreement, Bayer has acquired exclusive rights to duPont's basic acrylic patent properties in West Germany.

Bayer's prior pacts with two other German manufacturers still stand and duPont is still allowed to sell its "Orlon" acrylic fiber in West Germany.

An earlier acrylic fiber cross-license agreement between Bayer and duPont had provided for a non-exclusive exchange of licenses.

Davison Stepping Up

—Continued from page 7

as refrigeration drying, separation of hydrocarbons, dehydration of gases, and as catalyst carrier for controlled release of active agents.

Although licensed to employ all Linde Company processes for zeolite crystal production, Davison is using its own manufacturing process.

"Microtraps" are described as a family of crystalline alumino-silicates with a structure characterized by a repeating three dimensional network of large, open "cages" interconnected by smaller uniform pores.

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OPD Reports

Chemicals in Europe

—Continued from page 5

more than one and a half times as much from the Common Market as they exported to the six countries—Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

On the surface, this makes it appear that the Common Market chemical industry faces a more serious trade loss than the EFTA. And in the Common Market countries, few industries have fought as hard and as consistently to heal the breach between the two trade blocs as the German chemical industry.

But nearly all of the EFTA exports to the Common Market in 1958 would under the proposed common external tariff pay duties of 10 percent to 15 percent, the PEP analysis shows, and are therefore liable to displacement by products coming from chemical companies in the Common Market.

On the other hand, 60 percent of the Common Market exports to the EFTA countries pay duties of less than 10 percent; and nearly half of such trade, consisting mostly of Scandinavian imports of inorganic chemicals, coaltar dyes, drugs and fertilizers, pays duties of less than 5 percent.

Most of the imports paying over 10 percent in the EFTA were accounted for by the United Kingdom, which is a relatively high tariff country.

As a free trade area, the EFTA countries will gradually reduce to zero duties on imports from other member nations, but each country will continue to set its own rates for imports from third countries.

How Euromart's Tariff Was Calculated

The Common Market's external tariff was calculated by taking the arithmetic average of existing tariffs in the six countries. This calculation was subject to certain exceptions and variations, such as the one that raised all organic chemical duties in the Benelux countries that were in fact 3 percent or less to 12 percent, for purposes of figuring the average.

In general, the effect of this external tariff is to raise duties in the Benelux three of Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands and in Germany, while lowering the relatively high duties in France and Italy.

Since the EFTA duties on chemicals, outside of the United Kingdom, are generally low already, the British chemical industry does not stand to gain appreciably from the formation of the EFTA area, except in plastics where English firms may be able to supplant Common Market countries, particularly Germany.

The US chemical industry is the largest non-European exporter of chemicals to both the Common Market and the EFTA, with exports to the Common Market Six generally running at about twice the level of those to the EFTA Seven.

In 1958, for example, US chemical exports to the Common Market were $249 million and $122 million to the seven EFTA countries. Eastern Europe and Latin American are the only other important suppliers of chemicals to the European countries, though on a much smaller scale than the US.

British, French, Italian Markets

Among the European countries, in general Britain, France and Italy have found the rest of the world a more important market than the European countries. This, of course, is largely a reflection of the British Commonwealth and the French Community.

For the three Scandinavian countries and, to a smaller extent, for Germany, the EFTA Seven has been a bigger market than the Common Market. This is another reason that explains German industry's insistence on a bridge between the the trade blocs. But for the other Common Market nations and for Britain, the Common Market is a larger market than the EFTA.

For Switzerland and Austria the situation is especially grim. Swiss industry exports twice as much to the Common Market as to the EFTA, and Austria exports nearly three times as much. These two small countries, then, stand to lose the most from the diversion of trade that will follow erection of the Common Market's external tariff.

The Swiss chemical industry, for instance, largely centered in Basel, has for years shuttled products between plants in Switzerland and plants in Germany a few miles away.

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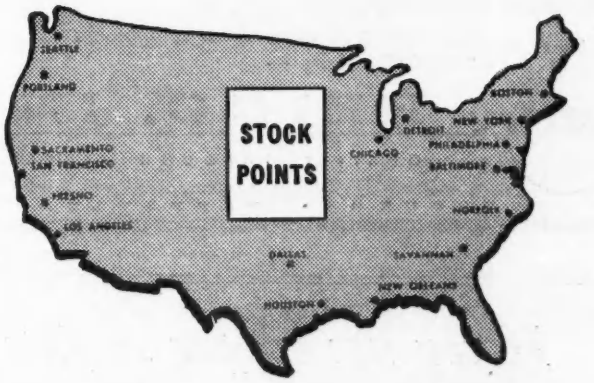

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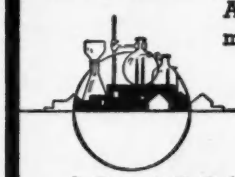

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FDA Hears: Law One Thing, Drugs Another

—Continued from page 3

drug substances and pharmaceutical forms, evaluated during the course of the study of a new drug and prior to the submission of an NDA, be submitted for evaluation. One member firm has stated that a literal interpretation of the proposed regulations would require 552 samples to be filed in respect of one NDA. As currently worded, therefore, we believe that FDA has imposed an unrealistic and burdensome load on applicants, which would also leave the FDA with literally thousands of samples with which they have and should have no concern.

"In most instances of new drug development, changes of a minor or major character in the process for manufacturing the new drug or any of its dosage forms takes place as experience is gained or new knowledge flows in from the laboratories or clinics. Such changes may require modification of assay procedures and specifications, all prior to submission of NDA, which replace the outmoded ones. It, therefore, seems pertinent to submit only those samples of the new drugs and the dosage forms described in the New Drug Application which are representative of the product as contemplated for introduction.

Where FDA Interest Should Lie

"We believe that the FDA should be interested only in obtaining a sample or samples of the dosage form and/or forms covered by the respective NDA's which are used in clinical trials and which most closely resemble the product that is described in the NDA and which it is the intention of the manufacturer-applicant to market. Our member firms are not unsympathetic with the efforts of FDA to evaluate control procedures submitted in an NDA with the purpose in mind of eliminating inaccurate or untested control procedures.

Concerning the submission of samples of the production lot, we believe that the proposed regulation should be appropriately reworded to limit them to samples representative of, actually taken from, a production batch of the dosage form and/or forms covered by the NDA.

"In summary, therefore, relative to samples, we believe that the proposed regulation should be reworded to confine samples to be submitted as follows:

(a) "A sample of a clinical lot of the dosage form which is intended for marketing.

(b) "A sample of the new drug substance going into this dosage form.

(c) "A sample of one of the early production lots of the material proposed to be marketed under the NDA.

(d) "A sample of the new drug substance used in the production lot of the existing dosage form covered by the NDA.

(e) "Wherever the word 'samples' is used, we believe that there should be substituted the words 'sample or samples' since, in many cases, only one sample is needed.

(f) "Relative to reference standards and blanks, we believe that the proposed regulations should be reworded to require only those samples called for in the assay procedure and that, if one reference standard is sufficient, only one sample of the reference standard should be required for submission."

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Obituaries

Dr. Ralph Falk

Dr. Ralph Falk, board chairman and former president of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., died November 2 in Chicago. He was seventy-four years old.

Paul P. Huffard

Paul P. Huffard, former director and vice-president of Union Carbide Corporation, died October 30 in New York. He was seventy-two years old.

Mr. Huffard had been associated with Carbide from 1905 until his retirement this year. In addition to his posts with the parent company, he had served as president of a number of divisions and affiliates, including Electro Metallurgical Company (now Union Carbide Metals Company), Kemet Company and National Carbon Company.

Frederick G. Merckel

Frederick G. Merckel, a director and former president of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N. J., died October 29 in London, England. He was sixty-four years old.

Howard M. Bilden, assistant director of sales for Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., died October 31 in Westfield, N. J. He was fifty-six years old.

Mrs. Mary Ida Stephenson Young, president and co-founder of W. F. Young, Inc., manufacturer of "Absorbine, jr.," died October 31 in Longmeadow, Mass. She was ninety-five years old.

Sewell Lee Avery, whose colorful business career was climaxed by his successful proxy battle to retain control of Montgomery Ward & Co. in 1955, died October 31 in Chicago. He was eighty-six years old.

Mr. Avery's first business triumph came in 1905 when he was elected president of United States Gypsum Company after only four years with the firm. He was chairman of the gypsum company's board from 1937 to 1951.

Antibiotic Defenses

—Continued from page 5

quate quantities' of antibiotics," he said. "One ton of today's broad spectrum antibiotics will provide one course of treatment for 45,000 people one time. The output of such drugs in the United States in 1957 was 443 tons.

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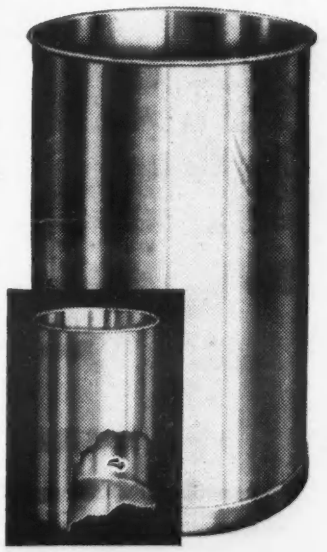
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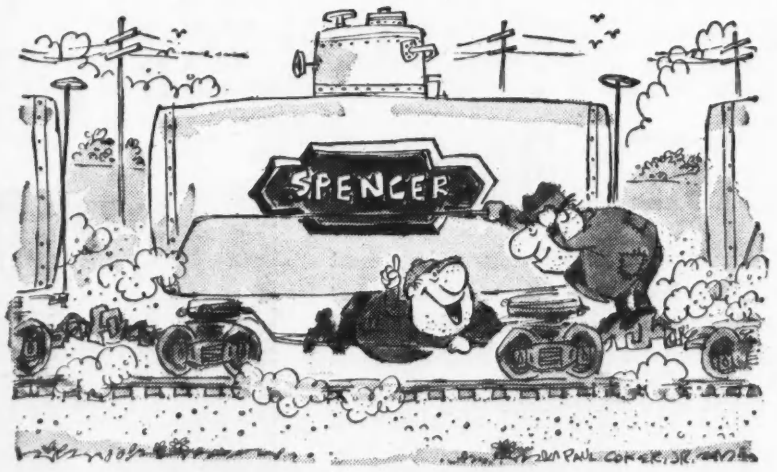

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Aliphatic Organics

Prices for corn syrup and dextrine were advanced 1 cent per cwt., October 24, to compensate for a rise in freight costs. This marked the second time in less than two weeks that prices for these corn derivatives were revised. October 12, corn syrup was reduced 15 cents per cwt., dextrine 20 cents per cwt., a move that brought schedules more in line with the price of corn, now at its lowest level in eighteen years. In fact, the current price of $1.03 a bushel at Chicago, which is 6 cents under the year ago figure, is 13 cents less than the support price. Responsible for the corn calamity, apparently, is the huge supply; added to the carryover, the 4.2 billion-bushel 1960 crop brought stocks on October 1 to a new high of more than 6 billion bushels. This will face the next administration—presumably Democratic.

Price Trends

Advanced
Corn syrup, 1c. per cwt.
Dextrine, 1c. per cwt.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
130.70	130.68	131.10	132.95

For Current Prices see page **9**

In a play to expand markets and pep up demand, a major producer last fortnight dropped tankcar prices of ethyl and methyl acrylate to 32¼ cents a pound. This represented reductions of 1¾ cents and 4¾ cents a pound, respectively, and extended the differential between these chemicals and two of the so-called higher acrylates, 2-ethylhexyl and butyl acrylate, to 7¾ cents a pound. Informed sources dismissed speculation, however, that the lower prices, and the resulting price spread, were designed with any competitive advantage in mind. Supporting their contention is the fact that each of the acrylates has quite distinct end-uses.

Entering October, glycerine producers held stocks totaling 49.2 million pounds. This was 2.3 million pounds less than inventories on September 1. It needs to be pointed out, however, that although stocks all-told declined (4.5 percent, to be exact), stocks of crude and synthetic glycerine actually increased 0.9 percent, to 22.6 million pounds, while stocks of refined decreased 8.6 percent, to 26.6 million pounds.

Crude and synthetic glycerine production in September, according to Commerce department figures kindly relayed to us by the Glycerine Producers' Association, amounted to 26.7 million pounds, up 0.8 million pounds from August and 1.8 million pounds from September, 1959. Output of all refined grades was 24.5 million pounds.

Acrylates—No competitive move, the recent reduction in ethyl and methyl acrylates is intended to broaden the scope of markets for these chemicals as well as spur requirements from established end-users.

Informed sources, queried by OPD last week, said the lower prices were not related to new production facilities for 2-ethylhexyl acrylate and butyl acrylate scheduled to come on stream before the year is out. Dismissing speculation to the contrary, they said that markets for the various chemicals in the acrylate family are quite distinct if not mutually exclusive.

Separating the higher from the lower, so-called, acrylates, of course, is the matter of price. Now listed at 32¼ cents a pound in tankcars, ethyl and methyl acrylates are 7¾ cents a pound cheaper than either butyl or 2-ethylhexyl acrylates. While smaller, a differential has existed right along.

Less important than ethyl acrylate in terms of volume, methyl acrylate is employed chiefly as a chemical intermediate. It is used in the manufacture of vitamin B_1; in the preparation of sodium polyacrylate, a water-solvent thickener, and, to a lesser extent, in the manufacture of emulsion polymers in the leather field. Opening up is a new market: amphoteric surfactants—those having both cationic and anionic properties.

Ethyl acrylate is used primarily in the production of emulsion polymers, which, in turn, have a very wide range of applications: paints, paper, textiles, leather, even floor wax..

As a co-polymer, ethyl acrylate is used with methyl methacrylate in the manufacture of molding powders designed for products that mold at slightly lower than normal temperatures. It also gets into the manufacture of a group of specialty elastomers that are both oil and heat resistant.

Butadiene—August production of butadiene, as the table below reveals, was more than 10 million pounds greater than that of July. Responsible for the upturn, reportedly, was the expected seasonal rise in demand for rubber.

Synthetic rubber, which has already captured about 70 percent of the total domestic market, is also gaining in popularity world-wide. This is seen from a recent report from Business and Defense Services Administration, an arm of the US Department of Commerce.

Excluding the iron curtain countries, world production of synthetic rubber during the first seven months of 1960 totaled 1,125,000 tons, consumption 1,022,500 tons. Through July of 1959, production was 880,000 tons and consumption 893,000.

On the other hand, world production of natural rubber dropped to 1,115,000 tons during the initial seven months of 1960 from 1,137,500 tons in the comparable period of 1959 while consumption fell to 1,167,500 tons from 1,222,500.

Total consumption (natural and synthetic) of rubber through July of this year was 2,190,000 tons, up from 2,115,000 in the like period a year ago. Consumption in the US increased 0.7 percent from 937,514 tons to 944,251 tons, while consumption in foreign countries, excluding the USSR and Communist China, increased 11 percent from 970,986 to 1,077,749.

Corn Syrup—A major producer advanced prices for corn syrups 1c. per cwt., effective October 24. This was to compensate for a recent rise in freight rates.

Action sets the schedule for corn syrup of 43 degree Baume, delivered in New York, at $6.30 per cwt. in tankcars; at $6.73 per cwt. for a carlot of openhead returnable drums, and at $7.23 per cwt. for a carlot of tighthead non-returnable drums.

Corn syrup of 42 degree Baume is

Organic Chemicals Output: August

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in July and August, 1960, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	August	*July*
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	62,211,220	69,039,338
Natural (wood distillation)	2,024,000	2,126,000
Acetic anhydride	82,410,044	88,702,519
Acetone	63,623,254	62,442,804
Acrylonitrile	17,714,121	19,695,265
1,3-Butadiene (rubber grade)	171,579,645	161,243,882
Carbon disulfide	42,414,035	46,016,208
Carbon tetrachloride	30,925,314	34,987,414
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	11,101,436	12,648,083
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	8,232,314	7,648,369
Ethylene glycol	121,498,759	112,628,541
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	148,281,547	110,367,043
Methanol:		
Synthetic	173,187,614	167,992,318
Natural (wood distillation)	1,035,840	1,241,680
Pentaerythritol	5,730,012	3,953,449
Perchloroethylene	16,280,066	17,969,576
Propylene glycol	12,070,585	13,139,002
Trichloroethylene	26,023,922	28,369,728

Aliphatic Organics

quoted uniformly 6c. per cwt. under the 43 degree product.

October 12, prices for corn syrups were reduced 15c. per cwt.; the move was said to reflect the lower price of corn.

As a percentage of the total sugars in ice cream, the corn sweeteners—dextrose (refined corn sugar), corn syrup and corn-syrup solids—have been increasing in recent years. This trend is officially recognized by the new federal standards which impose no limitation on the use of these products, according to the thinking of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

Sweeteners are important to ice cream, sherbets and ices not only for their sweetening effect but also because they add "body" or solids to the total mix. In sherbets and ices, the sweeteners constitute virtually all of the solids content and thus are vital to the physical consistency of these desserts. Additional functions are served by the corn sweeteners.

Many ice cream manufacturers hold that "body" and "texture" are improved through the use of corn sweeteners, and that a smoother product, with better "melt-down" results. In sherbets and ices, these sweeteners inhibit "graininess" or crustation, help prevent the separation of liquid from solids, and do not mask the flavors of fruits and other ingredients.

The use of dextrin, another product of corn, as a carrier for stabilizers in ice cream, is also noted in the new federal standards, the Corn Industries Research Foundation, which has suplied us with the foregoing information, reports.

Dextrine—Prices for dextrine, reduced 20c. per cwt. on October 12, were advanced 1c. per cwt., October 24. This last readjustment, according to a spokesman for the producer, reflected an increase in freight rates.

A representative listing under the new schedule: canary dark, $9.03 per cwt. in carload quantities.

Ethyl Alcohol—Reports from the trade indicate that ethyl alcohol is in rather tight supply. This leads some people to suspect that fermentation producers of alcohol will occupy a larger percentage of the market this year than last and that imports will continue to come in here in large volume

Molasses used in the production of distilled spirits (including alcohol) in August amounted to 5.1 million gallons. This compared with 6.8 million gallons in July and 1.8 million in August, 1959.

For the first eight months of the year, molasses utilized for this purpose totaled 43.9 million gallons, sharply higher than the 29.6 million used in the same period last year, the Internal Revenue Service reports.

Glycerine — The Glycerine Producers' Association relays to OPD these figures from the US Department of Commerce.

Production of crude glycerine (including synthetic) in September was 26.7 million pounds, up 0.8 million pounds from August, and up 1.8 million pounds from September, 1959. Production for the first nine months of the year totalled 231.0 million pounds, compared to 193.9 million pounds for the same period in 1959.

Output of all grades of refined glycerine in September amounted to 24.5 million pounds, up 8 percent from August.

At the end of September, crude and refined glycerine stocks held by producers totalled 49.2 million pounds, down 2.3 million pounds from August (a decline of 4.5 percent), but up 19.1 million pounds from the end of September a year ago.

It should be pointed out that while stocks of refined glycerine declined 8.6 percent, to 26.6 million pounds, stocks of crude and synthetic rose 0.9 percent, to 22.6 million pounds.

Prices for crude glycerine are lower; soaplye is now being traded at 17c. a pound, saponification at 18¾c. a pound, approximately 1c. below previous levels.

Molasses—Gulf, Midwest and west coast markets for feeding cane molasses were firm during the week ended November 1. Suppliers indicated increased concern over availability of Cuban supplies in 1961. This uncertainty seemed to be the major strength-imparting factor, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Prices at New Orleans were unchanged to ½c. higher at mostly 12.5c. a gallon.

Imports of industrial and feed molasses during August amounted to 44.5 million gallons, a decline of 5.3 million from July, but 19.7 million more than in August last year. Cumulative total for the first eight months of the year were 338.9 million gallons. This is almost 60 million gallons more than were imported during the entire 1959 calendar year and 128.3 million more than were imported during the corresponding period last year.

Principal sources of molasses imported here in August were, in million gallons: Cuba 27.2; Mexico 6.7; Dominican Republic 5.8; Turkey 1.8; and Haiti 1.2. Major ports of entry were Philadelphia, New Orleans and Los Angeles.

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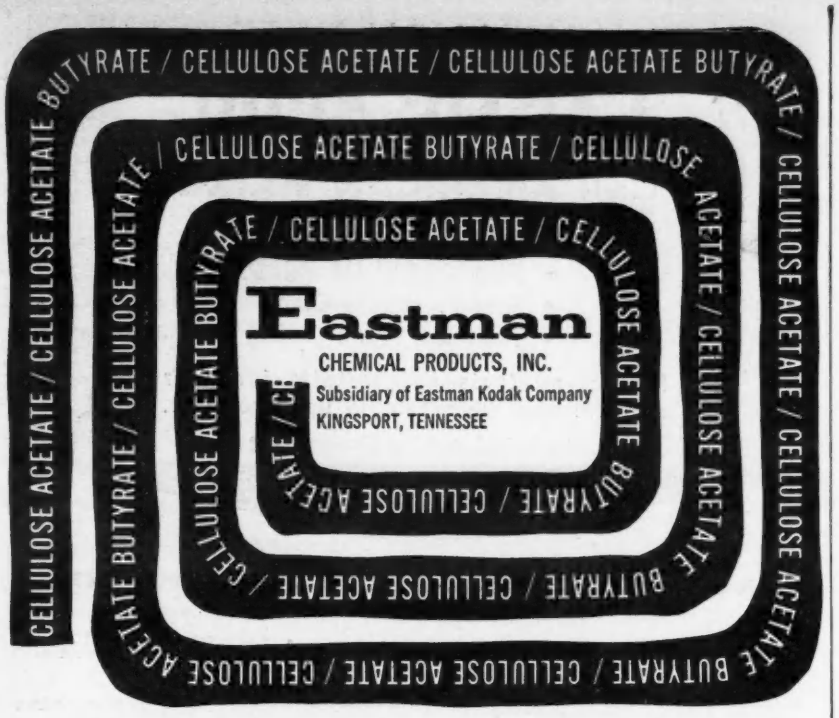
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Coatings Materials

September's sales of paint, varnish and lacquer dropped below the record setting pace set last year. This marks the third straight month shipments failed to sustain the record-breaking pace set in 1959. Sales in September were 10 percent below August's and 4 percent below the corresponding month last year. The Bureau of Census reports that shipments in September totaled $150.9 million, or about $6 million less than last year.

Output of paints in September also slipped a few notches: 56.4 million gallons versus 59.4 million gallons in August. Marginal improvement was reported in sales and shipments of industrial finishes with the biggest drop recorded in sales of trade products.

OPD's unofficial tally for total sales of paint, varnish and lacquer for the first nine months of 1960 show sales at roughly one-half last year's record-breaking total. January through September sales last year totaled $2.39 billion as against this year's total of only $982 million.

The only price change reported for the week is in regard to the previously announced boosts on the cadmium colors. Going into effect on November 4, the listings for the toners were raised 10 cents per pound, while the lithopones were increased by 5 cents per pound.

In the spot markets, Argentine casein dropped to a six-year low of 17¾ cents per pound. Consumer indifference held the listings of Polish to 17⅝ cents, and the quotations for Australian were reduced to 22½ to 22¾ cents per pound. With the reductions in Australian casein, sources report very few offers on the market.

The development of an insecticide that can be mixed with paint has been announced. The developer claims that paint mixed with the insecticide will kill any household insect as well as mud daubers, wasps and hornets. It is also reported to be effective in preventing the formation of wasps and mud houses.

The insecticide can be mixed with any interior or exterior paint and is said to be able to kill any household insect on contact for years after application. The developing firm claims that previous efforts along this line were ineffective due to inadequate methods of residual control.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cadmium colors, toners, 10c. per lb.
Lithopones, 5c. per lb.
Lithopones, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
103.15	103.14	103.16	103.03

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—In all three categories, production, shipments and stock, the Bureau of Mines reports reductions when compared to the levels for September, 1959. According to the Bureau reports that production was off 6.9 percent, shipments down 19.5 percent, and stocks reduced by 2 percent.

Output of both channel and furnace blacks was reported at 157 million pounds in September. For the previous month, the output of carbon black was placed at 171 million pounds while cumulative production for the months January through September of this year reached 1.579 billion pounds. Last year at the same time production was tabbed at 1,454 billion pounds.

Shipments of carbon black hit 159 million pounds during September, bringing the cumulative January through September shipments to 1,509 billion pounds. Last year September saw 197 million pounds shipped and the cumulative at that time at 1.527 billion pounds.

Stocks of carbon black at the end of September were estimated at 264 million pounds, down 2 million pounds from the level reported for the previous month. Last year September's stocks of carbon black were reported at 208 million pounds.

Exports of carbon black in August amounted to 46.252 million pounds. While figures for September were not available, the Bureau's report does show that during September of last year exports totaled 63,144 million pounds. Exports of carbon black for the first nine months of 1960 were almost 42 million pounds greater than the outbound shipments of carbon black for the same months in 1959. The nine month total that year was 322,927 million pounds.

Cadmium Colors—The cadmium colors were boosted 5c. and 10c. per pound as of November 4 as previously announced three weeks ago. The 5c. boost applies to the lithopones while the 10c. per pound increase affects the cadmium toners.

The recent advances in the listings for cadmium of about 20c. per pound has brought the current price to $1.60 per pound. Over the years, the price of cadmium has been steadily declining. In 1952 the high was $2.55 per pound while the low was $1.50. For 1955 through 1958 the price stabilized at $1.70 per pound, dropping to a high of $1.45 and a low of $1.30 per pound last year.

Producers report that consumers rush to get in supplies of the cadmium colors before the November 4 deadline boosted the rate of shipments well above the normal level for this time of the year. Trade sources feel that after this temporary jump, the market for the toners and lithopones will settle back to the routine levels established over the first three quarters of the year. The outlook for the remainder of the year is termed only fair.

Zinc Pigments—Demand from the paint industry is reported to be about at the same levels established a year ago. Strikes over the past three months, which caused one producer to shut down operations, dropped the level of stocks on hand in the industry. The reduction in the level of stocks took place despite the fairly slow demand for zinc materials. While the paint industry held up its end of the market, demand from other quarters dropped below the levels expected for season. The outlook for zinc over the last few months of the year is favorable, particularly for the zinc pigments.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—Allocation of the phthalate esters dropped a few notches in the last few weeks, but producers report that the supply position of the esters is generally improved since October. Shipments nevertheless, remain curtailed. The outlook for the first quarter of 1961 is for some easing in the supplies of the esters but allocations should still be in effect.

The Tariff Commission reports that the output of dibutyl phthalate in July was 966,338 pounds. In the following month, production jumped to a partly estimated 1,478,149 pounds.

Output of dioctyl phthalates (di-n-octyl, disooctyl, di(2-ethylhexal) phthalates and mixtures) in July was reported at 11,933,886 pounds as compared to the 11,028,120 pounds reported for August.

Tricresyl Phosphate—July's production

Coatings Shipments Output: September

	Factory Shipments Dollars		Reported productions Gallons[1]	
	September	August	September	August
Trade sales	$89,100,000	$102,400,000	29,000,000	32,300,000
Industrial sales, total	61,800,000	64,700,000	27,400,000	27,100,000
Paint and varnish	44,900,000	47,100,000	20,200,000	19,800,000
Lacquer	16,900,000	17,600,000	7,200,000	7,300,000
Overall totals	150,900,000	167,100,000	56,400,000	59,400,000

Totals sales—Jan.-Sept.: $982,300,000.

[1] Estimated total production. About 2 percent of this total was imputed for companies that reported only dollar sales.

Coatings Materials

of TCP as reported by the Tariff Commission was 2,894,226 pounds. In August, production dipped slightly to 2,700,026 pounds.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The casein market continued on its downward trend, unchecked at the end of last week. In the face of consumer indifference, listings for the various sources of imported casein slipped a quarter cent per pound. The shaving of quotations failed to arouse interest with the exception of some spasmodic activity earlier in the week.

Argentine was reported to have slipped under the 18c. mark in some cases for the first time in over six years. Quotations for Argentine were in the range of 17¾c. per pound, with a high range of 18¼c. per pound. Polish casein paced the Argentine with listings there reported at 17⅝c. per pound to 17⅞c. per pound.

Some sources are hopeful for a return to increased activity in the casein market in the post-election-day weeks. They base their expectations on the belief that consuming mills should be working with very low levels of stocks. As the mills rebuild their stocks they may again spark the market with renewed activity.

Animal Glue—Total animal glue production in September as reported by the Bureau of Census was 7.448 million pounds, as compared to the 8.334 million pounds produced in August and the 7.690 million pounds turned out during September, 1959.

Hide glue accounted for 3.160 million pounds of the total, while bone glue output contributed 4.555 million pounds. Last year for the same month, production for hide glue was reported 3.780 million pounds while bone glue was estimated at 3.910 million pounds.

Shipments of animal glue during September amounted to 8.288 million pounds. During August, shipments were reported at 8.235 million pounds, about the same as that reported for the same month last year.

Stocks of animal glue during September were almost a million pounds less than the level reported for the previous month. During September stocks held at about 36 million pounds, as against 37 million pounds in August. In either case, the level of stocks this year is much higher than last year's when stocks were reported at 27.4 million pounds.

Naval Stores

The prices at which Commodity Credit Corporation commodity holdings are available for sale during November, 1960, were announced last week by the US Department of Agriculture. Included in the list of commodities were tung oil and gum turpentine. As announced by the CCC the method of sale will be: Tung oil, competitive bid for export on limited quantities under Announcement DL-OP-10 by the Dallas CSC Commodity Office.

Gum turpentine (bulk in tanks): Domestic, unrestricted use, offer and acceptance basis in the stated quantities and in designated storage tanks and subject to the prices, terms and conditions of Announcement TB-21-60 and supplements thereto which will be issued monthly. Available through ATFA, Valdosta, Georgia. Gum turpentine, export, competitive bid for turpentine, bulk in storage tanks, subject to Announcement TB-21-60 and supplements thereto. Available through Naval Stores Branch, CSS, US Department of Agriculture.

Pine Gum—For the week ended October 22, the average price paid per standard barrel was $45.80, as against the $45.90 per barrel paid the previous week, and the $29.00 paid for the same week last year.

Loan price for the week ended October 28 was reported at $25.90. The volume of gum deliveries for the week were calculated at 13,600, including 91 loan. For the previous week, the volume of gum deliveries totaled 15,000, including 235 loan, while for the same week last year deliveries were estimated at 9,500 with 70 loan.

The average barrel content of turpentine amounted to 10.5 gallons with rosin content at 299.2 pounds. Gum grading was: 37 WW; 16 WG; 24 N; 22 M; and 1 K and below.

CCC is reported to have accepted bids on October 27 for export only on 42,855 galilons at 45 cents per gallon in storage. The weekly weighted average for turpentine was reported at 46 1/5c. per gallon.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 28	Mon. Oct. 31	Tues. Nov. 1	Wed. Nov. 2	Thurs. Nov. 3
Drums—					
G	...	...	$16.49[2]	...	...
WW	...	$17.10	...	...	...
Bags—					
K	...	...	...	...	$16.50
Tankcars (for week ended Nov. 4)—					
K or better, $15.50					
Sales, USDA					
	1†	1†	...	1‡	1‡

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
K-M, $17.75; N, $17.85; WG, $18.10; WW, $18.25

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	...	...	.46½	...	.46½
Sales	...	...	6,000¶	...	4,000¶

† Tankcars. ‡ Carloads. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Export.
[2] Or better.

FDA's Personnel

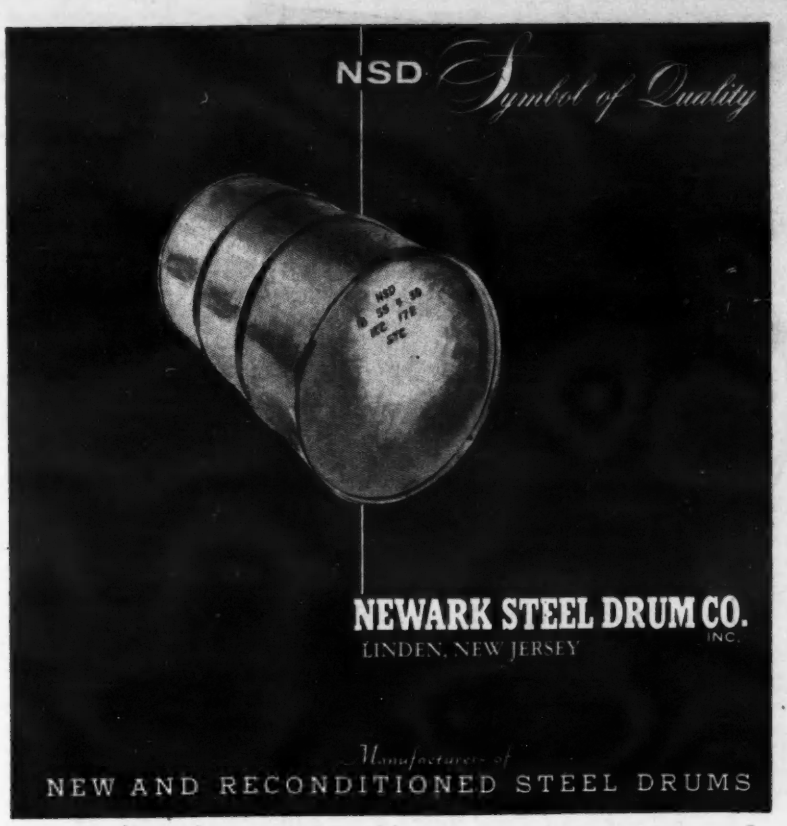
—*Continued from page 5*

ments. This analysis has not been completed and connot be completed for several weeks.

" We are presently able to express a considered judgment on only one aspect of our investigative assignment: the question of whether at this time there are FDA employees whose sources of personal income are incompatible with their government employment.

"We have considered, as we know you do, that this is a matter of pressing concern in the light of the disclosures before the senate subcommittee having to do with an FDA employee since resigned.

"On the basis of all the evidence before us, it is our judgment that there are no present employees of FDA whose sources of personal income are incompatible with their government employment."



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Gum Rosin Producers Return to Wheel

—Continued from page 7

that the only way significantly to cheapen the production of gum is to go fewer times to a tree, that is prolong gum flow and dip less often. Under present conditions relatively little is to be accomplished by mechanization.

"The time spent chipping a tree, as our time studies have shown, is so little that one can save only seconds. The time spent going from tree to tree, even at the relatively low forest stocking rates that we are now working, is so little that it would take more time to start and stop any mechanical contrivance that I know than it takes a man to go from one place to another.

"The cheapest, and fastest, and most satisfactory machine is still a good man. The production of gum has been, and is going to continue to be for a long time to come, a tough, cheap job."

What is needed, Mr. Varn feels, is not more mechanical improvements oriented to the assistance of the small individual farmer, but, rather, a program of basic research "to explore the fundamental pathological elements of oleoresin flow within, and production by, a pine tree.

In a discussion of "The International Naval Stores Picture," delivered at the same meeting, H. L. Meyer, of Chematar Pine Products Corporation, New York, declared that at the very best next year's rosin market would show a precarious supply-demand balance which could be upset easily by wide price fluctuations in either direction.

Days of $8 or $9 Rosin Are Gone

Turning to prices, he agreed with Mr. Varn that "the days of eight and nine dollar rosin are gone."

According to advices reaching Mr. Meyer, prices of $12 to $14 will be required for drums, f.o.b. southern shipping points, until more economical producing methods have been developed.

The outlook for next season, according to Mr. Meyer, depends to a great extent on the price trend. He doubts that even with present prices, gum rosin production will be increased next season by more than 10 percent to a maximum 390,000 drums.

Wood rosin production, he said, would depend even to a greater extent on the price outlook and on weather conditions this winter.

"If wood rosin prices stay at their present level and weather conditions permit uninterrupted round-the-clock operations of the plants," he went on to say, "the wood naval stores producers may continue to dig up every last stump, transport it over long distances and process it even if the yield is low; this, of course, would tend to hasten the day when production will decline steeply, but as far as next season is concerned, production may still be normal around 1.2 million drums. On the other hand, a drop in prices or adverse weather might compel marginal plants to close; in this case, wood naval stores production could drop to as little as 1 million drums."

Mr. Meyer also made these predictions:

- Tall oil rosin output will probably increase to 465,000 drums.
- Overall supply of all types of rosin combined for next season could total anywhere between 1,855,000 and 2,055,000 drums, as compared with 2.1 million in the current season.
- Consumption of rosin may suffer if prices—or at least gum rosin prices—stay at their current level of $16.50 to $17. Consumers, particularly paper size makers and paper mills, would try to restrict and economize their rosin use.
- It does not look as if production in any of the overseas source countries will be increased substantially next season.

Grief on Both Sides

In a rundown on the present market, Mr. Meyer noted that this season's runaway price spiral caused grief not only to consumers but also ot those on the other side of the market place.

"Producers, processors, dealers and exporters," he said, "were equally concerned and very mindful of the old saying about the goose which lays the golden egg. However, there did not seem to be a practicable and legal way to keep export or domestic prices within reasonable limits."

He was happy to report that the market now seems stabilized—at least for the time being:

"Forward commitments seem to be covered; modest, very modest working inventories of rosin seem to have been established; above all, the moderation shown in the fourth quarter pricing policy of wood rosin and all of the paper size makers seems to have reflected on gum rosin prices. There even seems some hope that we may start 1961 with a more reasonable price level."

Anticipating a touch-and-go picture for supply and demand, Mr. Meyer exhorted producers and consumers alike to "show moderation and thus contribute, in their mutual interest, to a stable and healthy naval stores industry."

Paint Sales This Year Short of $2 Billion Goal

—Continued from page 7

under the sponsorship of the Federal Trade Commission was recently held by the Aluminum Siding Association and rules are now being drafted for fair advertising and merchandising of aluminum siding."

Another competitive challenge to the paint manufacturers, he indicated, comes from "the trash peddler, the 'two for one' and 'another gallon for one cent' fast-buck boys."

"They not only pose a threat to the financial well-being of our industry by their unfair advertising," he pointed out, "but they also damage the enviable reputation of our industry for quality and service we have built up over the years by working under the finest, but most rigid, code of ethics for any industry in America."

Mr. Battley contended that there is more danger in these "fast-buck" sales than the industry realizes. The tip-off, he said, is contained in the recent warning delivered by Earl Kintner, chairman of the FTC, who was quoted as saying:

FTC Chairman's Warning

"By a posture of non-compliance and ridiculing the law, American businessmen are only digging their own graves. The alternative is new laws which will destroy the free enterprise system here."

Commenting on the Kintner statement, the NPVLA president declared, "The danger of bureaucractic control, implied by Mr. Kintner, seems apparent, and Mr. Kintner is a Republican appointee."

"The increased use of concrete and stucco in housing construction also offers serious competition," Mr. Battley said, "if the public is permitted to believe erroneously that these materials do not have to be painted.

"The truth is, of course, that not only do these materials need the protection of paint, but in recent years our industry has developed better products for painting them.

"We're losing no time in educating the public, and one of our newest booklets is on the subject of 'painting concrete.' With the help of our local associations, manufacturers and dealers, we expect wide circulation."

Another competitive thrust to paint: vinyl wall coverings. But, Mr. Battley pointed out, they are no substitutes for paint. NPVLA, he reported, has cooperated with the Vinyl Fabrics Institute on a pamphlet describing the correct way to paint vinyl.

The paint association president said that NPVLA has undertaken a six-point program to fight unfair competition. The program calls for:

NPVLA's Six-Point Program

- The reporting of information and instances of illegal sales practices to the appropriate authorities.
- The pursuing of available legal channels to stamp out misleading and deceptive advertising practices.
- Vigorous campaigning through public information channels to make known the benefits of quality paint products.
- The exertion of personal persuasion and the assurance of ethical standards in paint advertising and merchandising.
- Emphasizing better dealer selling with demonstrations of quality paint products.
- Extensive use of the facilities of the national and local better business bureaus to protect paint consumers.

Besides battling competition, Mr. Battley pointed out, the industry also has another big job confronting it. It must "educate the public to more and greater awareness of paint products, not only as a means of protection but as a means of creating more beautiful, more satisfying and more individually expressive homes and buildings."

RE-ELECTED NPVLA VICE-PRESIDENT: H. Braith Davis, president of H. B. Davis Company, Baltimore, Md., who has been re-elected vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

Nixon-Khrushchev Debates Are Described to NPVLA

An eye-witness account of the famous Nixon-Khrushchev debates was given to members of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association attending their seventy-third annual meeting in Chicago.

"I was never so proud to be an American as that day in Moscow," said Harold C. McClellan, former assistant Secretary of Commerce for international affairs.

Mr. McClellan, Los Angeles manufacturer who is a member of NPVLA's board of directors and a former president of the National Association of Manufacturers, was general manager of the American International Exhibition at Moscow last year.

He told of the clashes between Nikita Khrushchev and Vice-President Nixon on the opening day of the exhibit.

Two Debates Described

"Two lengthy debates took place," he said. "The first was in front of the model house. Here Mr. Khrushchev challenged the whole concept of the model house. The discussion lasted for almost an hour and I was astonished to find out how well informed Mr. Nixon was, not only concerning the economics of United States housing generally, but concerning this specific model house itself.

"I had personally made the arrangements with the All State Builders of New York to erect the house and I had worked with the architects who designed it. Yet Mr. Nixon seemed to know as much as I did about the specifics in it. His responses to Mr. Khrushchev were more than adequate."

Mr. McClellan said the other debate took place during the famous television studio discussion. "There is no need to report here how ably our Vice-President performed. I would like to say, however, from my standpoint, I have never been quite so proud to be an American as I was in going about exhibition grounds in the shadow of Richard Nixon.

Mr. McClellan said that today the American people "face the greatest challenge that any country throughout history has ever been required to meet—the threat of the hydrogen bomb—in the hands of a godless but powerful group atheists who would destroy us if they could."

"Russia and the Soviet bloc, with this conscienceless concept of communism, and their determination to dominate the world, constitute the principal basis of danger," he emphasized.

Nixon or Kennedy, Gov't Spending to Shoot Up in '61

Whichever it will be—Nixon or Kennedy—one thing is clear: Government spending will shoot way up in the next administration. So said Leo Cherne, executive director of the Research Institute of America, to the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association in Chicago.

"This increase will not be applied leisurely," Mr. Cherne declared. "The Vice-President and the senator both know our recent history sufficiently well to have learned the central Presidential lesson: You are more likely to get what you want as President during the honeymoon period in the months immediately following the inauguration than you are in the next and final three years of your term."

One of the major factors in the government's growing expenditures, he said, are the growing US foreign aid programs. Looming ahead, he indicated, are "programs that will be greater than any since the days of the Marshall Plan."

What About the 'Fabulous Sixties'?

Turning to domestic economic matters, Mr. Cherne commented on the dismay of US businessmen over the slow start of the long-heralded "Fabulous Sixties."

"I know of no economist," he said, "who seriously expected that the first year or two of this decade would suddenly see the next spectacular thrust forward.

"I know of no economist who did not expect that during this ten-year decade we would experience at least two recessions.

"And I know equally well that unless we sit on our hands, cry in our beer, bow before the inevitable victory of the Soviet Union and mistakenly assume that ours is an affluent society with nothing more to do—unless we make that kind of error, and that kind of error is impossible in my judgment for the American people to make—the Fabulous Sixties will be just as fabulous as they were scheduled to be and their end will find the nation substantially stronger and richer than the nation which entered this decade."

Mr. Cherne pointed out that we are at the end of an era. In fact, he said, it will end on January 20, 1961—regardless of who wins the election.

"The days of the great and the aged figures of World War II are now coming to a close. Churchill has left the stage. Unless Adenauer has truly discovered immortality, his eighty-four years of late rest heavily indeed.

DeGaulle Has Few Tricks Left

"Charles DeGaulle has performed a miracle for a man of seventy, and there are probably not many tricks left in his bag of surprises.

"Khrushchev's blustering blubbering already looks back to the shadow of the well-dressed and quietly determined advancing younger organization men who are dogging his heels, men like Koslov and Suslov. They will be no easier for us to handle, but they will be different.

"Mao-tse Tung can't be too far from the Place Where One Hundred Flowers Grow, and it is the only place in China where one hundred flowers grow.

"And here in the world's most powerful country still, and I hope it will continue to be, an American President will be forty-eight or forty-four years old when he enters the White House; the altogether new and different era begins."

Paint Federation Installs Ott

—Continued from page 7

men of talent in the industry whose enthusiasm and ideas have spurred it on. This managerial talent, he pointed out, is not only essential in industry affairs but in world affairs as well.

"Management must recognize and build a climate of freedom, both in the laboratory, factory and plant, for the future of the world may easily lie in these places, and contributed to future generations," Mr. Fogle said.

Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, solicited the paint federation's help in NPVLA's fight against what he called "trashy paint."

"This is no time for short-changing our customers, ourselves, our companies, our own industry or our country. The public should never be given a reason to form an unfavorable opinion of our products," Mr. Battley said.

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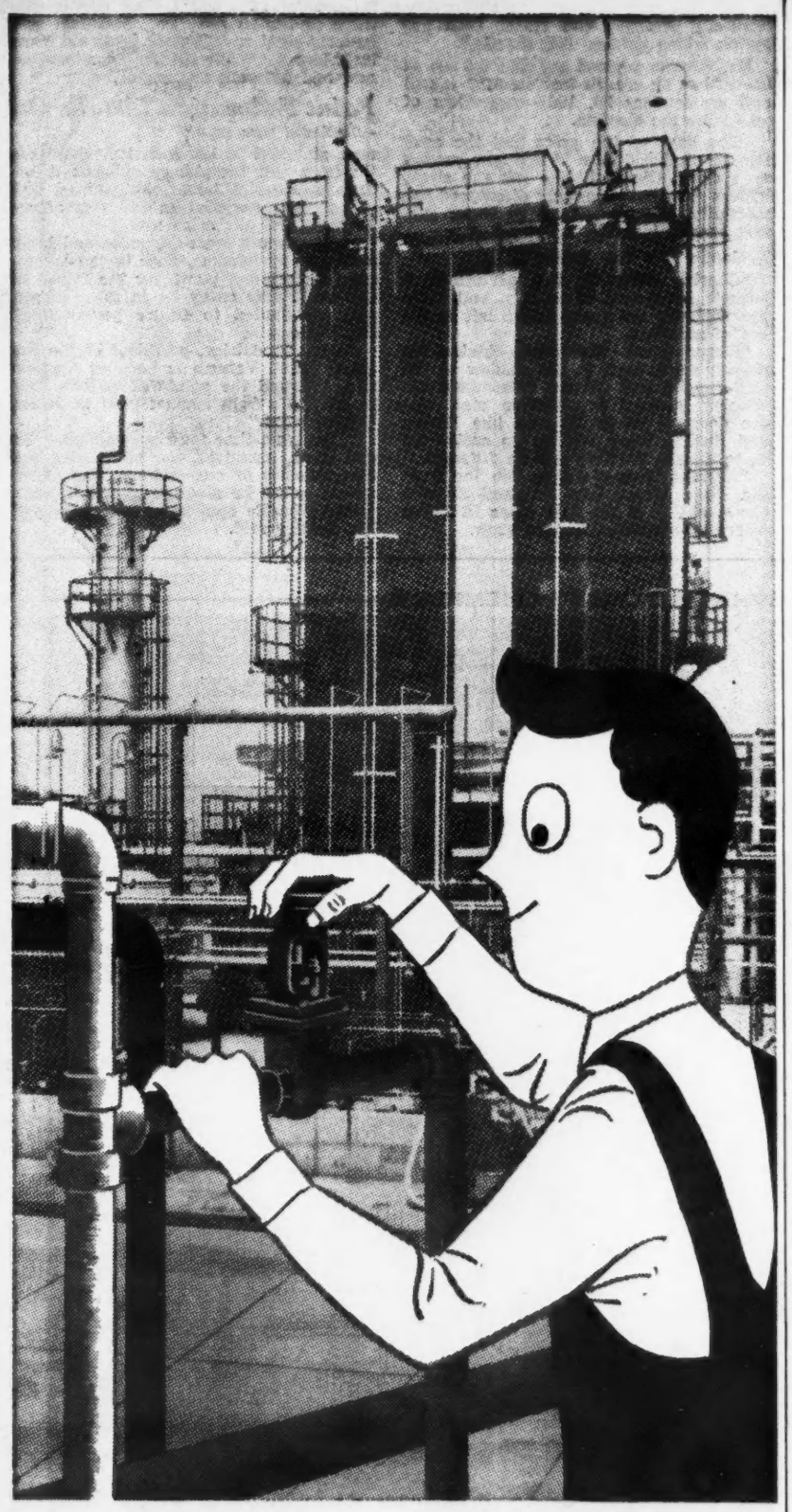

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Allied Chemical

Coal Chemicals

Production of many critical coal chemicals has increased this year. That's the verdict of reports compiled for the first eight months of 1960 when compared to the same period last year. Higher output is noted for benzene—up 30.8 percent; naphthalene—up 17 percent; xylene—up 31.4 percent; phenol—up 16.1 percent; styrene monomer—up 24 percent; phthalic anhydride—up 3.2 percent and monochlorobenzene—up 13.3 percent among the leaders. On the downside are aniline—a decrease of 6.8 percent and dodecylbenzene—down 1.7 percent.

Despite some of the advances made in volume by such products as benzene and naphthalene they still remain in tight supply. Noted, too, is that while benzene output is higher this year the increase is in large part attributable to greater petroleum activity for while cokeoven operators are 15.6 percent or 16 million gallons ahead of last year, petroleum processors have jumped production 38 percent, the equivalent of 74 million gallons.

Heavy demand for naphthalene has outrun supplies with the consequence that ortho-xylene has become actively sought after as a replacement for naphthalene in the production of phthalic anhydride. Thus with xylene fractions moving into this area of the market in addition to heavy synthetic fiber and auto industry applications, production of xylene has moved ahead 66 million gallons over last year.

While most chemicals' supply has increased, in many cases the boost is not enough to satisfy consumer needs.

Disparity between supply and demand is attributable in some cases—naphthalene for instance—to reduce cokeoven output. Steel rate last week was estimated to be the lowest of any non-holiday week this year. Predictions are that there will be no decided improvement in rate in the balance of the year and most likely not through the first quarter of next year as well.

Result expected from this situation is that supply of materials now tight—benzene, naphthalene for example—will grow tighter and more critical at least until petroleum comes on stream next year with added units.

Nor are imports expected to take up the slack for demand in Europe is as strong, if not stronger, than in the US. Result is that shipments from Europe to US have declined. Taking benzene and naphthalene as examples again the drop in imports has been 30 percent and 36.5 percent respectively based on figures through August.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated steel production for the week ended November 6 would amount to 51.7 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,473,000 net tons of steel. Output in the previous week was 1,545,000 tons, 1,522,000 in the comparable week one month ago, and 368,000 tons during the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
117.64*	117.64*	118.28	118.47

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Tight supply continues to be the deciding factor in this area of the market. Trade sources report no change in the situation and foresee none before second quarter next year. Demand remains high although some sources indicate styrene demand may be levelling.

Benzene production in the first eight months of 1960 was 307 million gallons, 30.8 percent ahead of output in the same period last year of 212 million gallons.

Cokeoven operators have shown an increase in production this year despite the low operating rates sustained in recent months.

Through the period January-August benzene supply from cokeovens was 103 million gallons, or 15.6 percent ahead of the 87 million gallons chalked up during the same period last year which included two months of strike activity.

Tar distillers on the other hand have dropped below last year's output by 24.6 percent. Production through the first eight months of 1960 was 9.5 million gallons as compared with 12.6 million gallons in the like period last year.

The greatest increase, both in volume and percentage, was in output from petroleum processors.

In January-August this year oil companies turned out 195 million gallons as compared with 121 million gallons last year in the same period for an increase of 38 percent.

Indicative of the dominance petroleum has achieved in this field are the percentage figures dealing with supply of the 307 million gallons turned out in January-August this year. Petroleum processors accounted for 63.5 percent, cokeoven operators for 33.4 percent and tar distillers for 3.1 percent.

Toluene—Firming tendencies in supply and increased demand are noted by the trade. Contrary to long range estimates of diminished toluene usage trade sources are reporting demand is on the climb.

Increased usage is attributed to three areas—avgas, conversion to toluene and a process to make phenol from toluene.

Avgas application has held up well despite expectations in the last two years that a decline was imminent. Reason is that US military airlift capacity is dependent upon piston craft. Also, other aircraft such as long range weather reconnaisance and refueling planes have increased in numbers. Then too extension of air service throughout the world is on the rise and is usually accomplished by piston craft due to their ability to land on smaller less developed air strips.

Another area which promises to boost demand is the process whereby toluene is used to produce benzene. Considering the current tight supply of benzene it would appear that this process will find more and more favor in the future.

Phenol from toluene—that's the aim of a plant now building on the west coast which will boost toluene consumption. Plans call for production of 36 million pounds of phenol from toluene.

In the curernt market trade sources report tight supply conditions in the Gulf area. Exporters are still having difficulty rounding up bulk shipments, say observers.

Xylene—Demand for xylene has been good since Labor Day according to trade observers. Initial high production of autos created brisk demand although it appears now that reductions will be in order and that output will be reduced for the balance of the year.

Fraction demand is well sustained.

US Production and Sales of Styrene Resins: 1959

	Production (lbs.)	Sales Quantity (lbs.)	Sales Value	Unit Value Per Pound
Styrene resins, total	976,937,000	905,521,000	$254,716,000	$0.28
Polystyrene	626,630,000	603,497,000	144,685,000	.24
Styrene-acrylonitrile copolymer	32,178,000	30,750,000	10,909,000	.35
Styrene-alkyd polyesters (for protective coatings only)	25,148,000	19,449,000	8,410,000	.43
Styrene-butadiene copolymer (containing 50% or more styrene), total	224,126,000	186,990,000	65,746,000	.35
Latexes	130,485,000	118,775,000	33,800,000	.28
Other	93,641,000	68,215,000	31,946,000	.47
Styrene-divinylbenzene copolymer	21,347,000	20,619,000	12,759,000	.62
All other styrene resins	47,508,000	44,216,000	12,207,000	.28

Source—US Tariff Commission.

Coal Chemicals

Ortho particularly is moving well for use in phthalic anhydride as naphthalene supply continues curtailed.

Dyes

Production of vat green 1 (C.I. 59825) in August was 177,864 pounds, a decrease from the 249,481 pounds registered for July.

Direct black 38 (C.I. 30235) output in August also decreased. Production was 283,881 pounds, as compared with 410,000 pounds in July.

Output of azoic coupling component 2 (C.I. 37505) was 11,101,486 pounds in August as compared with 12,648,083 pounds in the previous month.

Production of pigment blue 15 (C.I. 74160) (phthalocyanine blue, alpha and beta modifications) in August increased to 352,540 pounds as compared with a revised total for July of 170,506 pounds.

Statistics are from Tariff Commission preliminary monthly report.

Intermediates

Aniline—Production through the first eight months of this year declined 6.8 percent from the same period last year. Produced in the period January-August this year—81.5 million pounds as against 87.4 last year in the same eight months. As recently as June production for 1960 was ahead of last year so that the deficit took place in July and August. Trade sources contacted last week were at a loss to explain the sudden drop in output over the summer. Some capacity was lost due to the destruction of one supplier's plant a month ago but this will not be reflected statistically until October Tariff Commission production report is released toward the end of the year.

Other aniline makers reached last week indicated no pickup in business as the result of the destruction of the plant located in Tennessee. One source remarked that this did not mean additional orders would be coming the way of other aniline makers but that the inventory level of the affected company was apparently high enough to continue to supply customers adequately for awhile at least.

Benzotriazole — Technical grade in drums, 1,000 pound lots, works is quoted at $1.95, unchanged from previous reports.

Dithiobenzoic Acid—Product is reported unchanged at $1.80 per pound in drums, 1,000 pound lots.

Dodecylbenzene — Production of dodecylbenzene this year has dipped slightly below output recorded last year. Through the first eight months of 1960 production of dodecylbenzene (including data for tridecylbenzene) was 322.3 million pounds, 1.7 percent below the 327.8 million pounds turned out in the same period last year.

While production appears to be level with last year, trade sources report that detergent sales are up over last year's figures and consequently sales of dodecylbenzene, at least to this segment of the market are also increased over last year.

Current price in tankcars in 11½c. per pound.

Maleic Anhydride—Trade reports note an easing of the long standing short supply of this intermediate.

Indicative of the return to greater supply is the fact that one supplier who has been allocating material for some time has ceased this practice.

Reasons for the change in supply characteristic include increased capacity and diminished demand.

Greatest slackening in demand is reported in polyesters and is attributed to disappointing boat sales.

Booming capacity has also been a factor in returning MA to a position of more plentiful supply. In fact there is some reason to think that oversupply may become a factor.

Current capacity is rated at a maximum of 205 million pounds spread among nine companies. In addition there is an estidated capacity off 41.9 million pounds of fumaric acid to be reckoned with for a total of 246.9 million pounds of MA and FA. Current demand is variously estimated at 100 to 120 million pounds.

Some trade sources view these capacity estimates as "over-enthusiastic" pointing out that some companies operate captive rather than merchant plants. Then, too, some trade sources claim demand figure of 100 million pounds is too low. Last year, however, 60 million pounds of MA were sold and it is difficult to see how market demand could have increased to more than 100 million pounds in the space of a year's time.

Phthalic Anhydride—The critical shortage of this material continues unabated. Trade sources foresee no immediate improvement in the situation. At best, sources say, supply will not begin to ease until the middle of next year which time coincides neatly with the startup of petroleum naphthalene facilities.

Supply of phthalic this year is running only 3.2 percent ahead of last year based on Tariff Commission figures for the period January-August of both years. First eight months production in 1959 was 252.8 million pounds as compared with 260.4 million pounds in the same period this year. Unable to break into higher ground because of lack of naphthalene it seems doubtful if phthalic output for the year will be much higher than 1959.

Currently supply is being restricted by strike activity at a plant of a major producer. It is also reported that another plant of the same company is down due to maintenance.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended November 6, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	466,064
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	19,632,064
Benzene	gals.	1,893,667
Coaltar	gals.	9,350,300
Crude chemical oil	gals.	302,640
Solvent naphtha	gals.	60,528
Toluene	gals.	423,596
Xylene	gals.	121,056

Automated Facilities

—Continued from page 5

ing the proper adjustments in the stream in a matter of seconds. In a conventional facility, such an operation requires hours.

This allows top production at maximum efficiency at Luling, particularly at the peak season when temperature conditions are apt to cause numerous breakdowns in ammonia units.

While Monsanto is confident the computer system will offer savings—in terms of effective raw materials use, less need for reprocessing and a stabilized reaction—the company declines to be more specific.

However, Monsanto makes it clear that it looks for no immediate impact on the present ammonia price structure.

Computers in All Monsanto Plants?

Since the computer apparently works for ammonia, does the company plan to install it in all of its plants? Monsanto's reply: "No."

Grant E. Russell, manager of the company's systems engineering section, says that there are certain criteria of size and complexity which must be met before a computer system is justified.

He feels that it is only really worthwhile to put in digital computer control where large increases in yield or efficiency are possible.

Mr. Russell reports that Monsanto is now conducting further studies on computer adaptability to other chemical processes, and these should be completed shortly.

While Monsanto refuses to say what they are, these are the logical possibilities: in the petrochemical field for such things as catalytic cracking and alkylation and in phosphorus plants.

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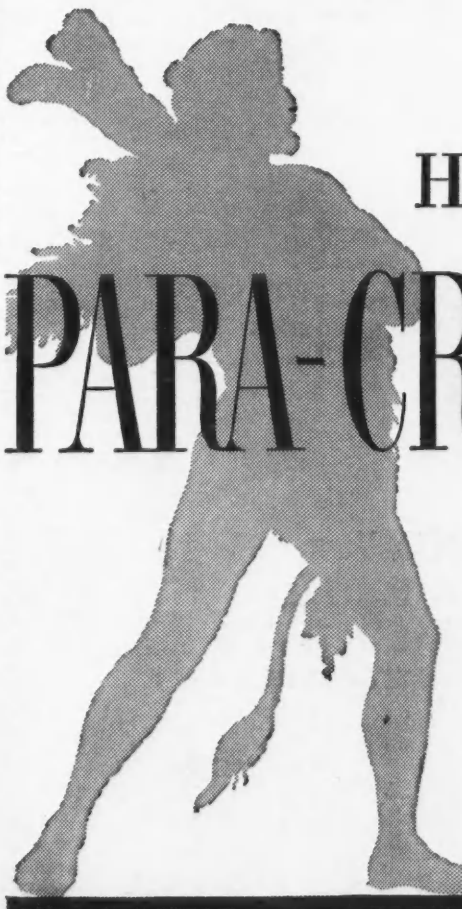

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Fatty Acid Output Dips, Disposition Down Slightly

September production of fatty acids classified under categories No. 1 to No. 12 totaled 38.7 million pounds, down 5.9 million from August, the Fatty Acid Producers' Council reports.

Production of tall oil fatty acids as defined by category No. 13 (2 percent to 6 percent rosin acids, over 90 percent fatty acids) was 7.3 million pounds, down from 8.6 million in August.

Disposition of all fatty acids, except category No. 13, amounted to 42.1 million pounds, as compared with 43.5 million (revised) in August. For category No. 13, disposition totaled 7 million pounds. As a total of all types now in the census, disposition was 49.1 million pounds in September versus 51.7 million (revised) the previous month.

Finished goods inventories for the first twelve categories totaled 46.9 million pounds on September 30, down 0.8 million from August 31. Work-in-progress stocks, as a total for all categories, was 20.7 million pounds, up 3.9 million from the end of August.

Vanillin Makers Reprieved

—Continued from page 5

pending issuance of permanent injunctions against the provisions of the standards brought into dispute. In the case of the first three suits, FDA has defended the disputed provisions pending trial of these cases on their merits, but has elected to fight the fourth suit all the way through.

FDA said that it is not postponing the standard requirements questioned in this suit because it believes allowing use of these agents would make it possible to use sour dairy ingredients and this would be contrary to FDA's policy that ice cream should be made from fresh dairy products.

Besides suspending the labeling declaration requirements for flavors, FDA also listed the effective date on these other portions of the standards:

- Provisions prohibiting the use of whey in ice cream, frozen custard and ice milk.
- Provisions requiring label declarations of any whey used in fruit sherbets.
- Provisions prohibiting the use in ice cream of skim milk products prepared by a treatment with mild alkali.

The effective date for provisions requiring a minimum of 10 percent butter fat in ice cream and the entire standard as it relates to ice milk is being postponed until July 1, 1961. The reason is conflict with state laws that may create a hardship for manufacturers within those states.

Other provisions of the standard which are now effective include a minimum weight per gallon and a minimum milk solids content for ice cream and similar requirements for other frozen desserts to protect the integrity of the product.

Potash: Utah Facility

—Continued from page 3

option, from Delhi-Taylor Oil Corporation. Delhi-Taylor will retain an interest in the potash properties and will receive advance payments of $4.5 million over a four-and-a-half year period. The company has already received $500,000.

If construction schedules are maintained, Texas Gulf expects to have potash on the market by the end of 1962. By the end of 1963, capacity of the plant may be raised to more than 1.5 million tons annually.

The initial mine shaft will have a depth of about 2,700 feet and a diameter in the order of twenty feet. This is larger than initially planned and will enable the company to supply ore adequate for an expanded plant.

Core analyses made at the location of the projected plant show potassium oxide content in excess of 25 percent. In Carlsbad, N. M., where more than 90 percent of domestic potash is produced, content has dropped from an average of 25.21 percent in 1939 to 18.58 percent in 1959.

Texas Gulf is basing its ambitious plans on the prediction that some 4.8 million tons of potash will be consumed by 1975—double the 1959 level of 2.4 million tons K_2O.

Cutter Signs Pact

—Continued from page 3

ginally in the FTC's complaint of last March 21. The predecessor concern was merged with Robert K. Cutter Company last May 10 and the present corporate name was adopted.

The FTC's complaint charged that high volume purchasers received better prices than competing low volume buyers in Cutter Laboratories' two general lines—human products and veterinary products—in violation of the Robinson-Patman and Clayton acts.

STAUFFER SALES MANAGER: Wyman L. Taylor, appointed eastern sales manager for its industrial chemicals division by Stauffer Chemical Company, New York.

Colgate-Palmolive Starts Work on Research Center

Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, has started construction of a multi-million dollar research center adjacent to the Rutgers University science campus near New Brunswick, N. J.

When completed in the spring of 1962, the building will house scientists working in such fields as biology, oral health, pharmacology, biochemistry, physiology, enzymology and bacteriology. Much of the company's long-range, fundamental studies will be undertaken there—as well as part of its product development work.

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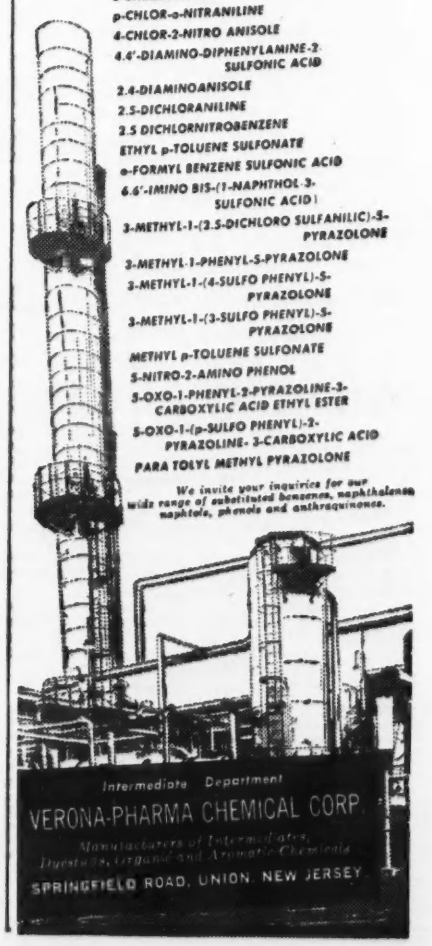
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Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Geigy Industrial Chemicals is sold on the potential which is developing for chemical coolants. As part of a long range program aimed at modifying multi-purpose surfactants to produce extreme pressure lubrication and anti-wear properties in aqueous systems, the Ardsley, N.Y., firm has been field testing modified members of its "Sarkosyl" anionic wetting agents in the metal coolants area.

Geigy won't limit itself to additives for cutting fluids; will move to develop coolants for application in grinding and hydraulic fluids also.

Geigy indicates that **"Sarkosyl"** (acyl sarcosine) type products will not move out of the way for petroleum sulfonates, long dominate as additives for cutting fluids.

Petroleum sources say petroleum sulfonates give good emulsifying and wetting power plus rust inhibition and (probably most important) low price.

But on a cost-performance basis Geigy feels it can compete in this area. As a move in breaking down the cost barrier, **"Sarkosyl"** products were reduced 15 percent last month.

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses many classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here is the entire list:

Accelerators	Feed Supplements
Adhesives	Filtering Materials
Antibacterials	Fungicides
Antifoamers	Ion Exchangers
Antioxidants	Processed Oils
Antistats	Surfactants
Blowing Agents	Suspending Agents
Catalysts	Synthetic Waxes
Chelating Agents	Textile Chemicals
Emulsions, Latexes	Thickening Agents
Enzymes	UV Absorbers
Fatty Acid Chemicals	

If you have suggestions for any additional materials that might be included in this section write OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S Technical Editor, 30 Church street, New York 7.

Geigy Touts Chemical Coolants

"The development of a market for chemical coolants in aqueous systems is one of the interesting trends we're watching and one we intend to exploit," the company reports.

As to what other companies in the field are doing, it is difficult to say. Most of the work has geen done by the big petroleum companies and giant machine tool firms, such as Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. Cincinnati Milling, which markets its own cutting fluids through its Milling Products Division under the tradenames **"Cincool"** and **"Cinplus,"** has little to say about composition of these products; points out they may take months and years of research to develop.

However, research projects for increasing tool life and preventing rust control have a top priority with the company, reportedly the world's largest machine tool producer. Spokesmen for the Milling Products Division say the company has been using cutting fluids with built-in rust control for more than a decade.

But Geigy wants to broaden the use of surfactants in the machine tool field and favors getting away from the concept of surfactants confined to use in cutting fluids, primarily as emulsifiers.

Antara Cool To Coolants

For example, the company is shooting for long range rust protection of metal cuttings; is testing a product which inhibits decomposition of cutting fluids; plans to incorporate materials in cutting fluids that would modify heat capacities.

Antara Chemicals, heavily involved in surfactants for many years, can't get too excited about prospects in the metal coolants field. The company does say this is an area where wetting agents are being used and where applications are increasing all the time. GAF's **"Nekals"** and **"Igepals"** have been used and the company at one time marketed an emulsifier, **"STH,"** which was discontinued.

Company feeling is that there are other areas where rust inhibition and emulsification properties of a surfactant can be more profitably exploited. What are these areas? Antara has no comment to make.

But trade rumors say that the company is bringing out a whole new series of surfactants this week.

Estimates as to what the machine tool cutting fluids market amounts to vary. One source estimates it may be about 30-40 million gallons. Published reports have estimated twice this amount.

Cutting Fluid Systems

Straight cutting oil, commonly used for low speed cutting operations where close tolerances are required, have about 50-60 percent of the market. This type might contain mineral oil, sulfated fatty oil and a corrosion inhibitor.

A typical oil in water system might be made up of petroleum sulfonate, mineral oil, sulfated fatty oil, corrosion inhibitor, wetting agent and bacteriostat.

Other types are all water systems and (rarely) water in oil. The amount of wetting agent used could range from 1-10 percent depending on the system used.

In another marketing area (textiles) American Cyanamid's Textile Chemicals Division will introduce a new, low foaming, wetting agent, tradenamed **"Decceresol Surfactant L,"** within the next two weeks. The company will stress low foaming property.

Spokesmen say the product is anionic by nature and will join **"Deceresol OT"** (dioctyl sodium sulfosuccinate) for application in textile wet processing.

The increase in speed of textile operations has always been a powerful stimulant for development of newer and faster wetting agents. Higher speeds mean shorter bath time; hence the need for bett : and faster wetting.

The advent of fiber reactant dyes coupled with this increased speed of textile processing has stepped up interest in development of good wetting agents also.

Fiber reactive dyes which first came out in this country about four years ago but have been known for many years in Germany, act to fix the dye to the fiber by a chemical bond rather than by conventional physical means.

Combined Products Seek Foothold

About 25 percent of these dyes are not fixed because the dye reacts with the hydroxyl group of water as well as the hydroxyl group of cellulose. Use of a good wetting agent means this unfixed color can be efficiently washed off at the high speeds of textile processing. Cotton goods are commonly processed today at the rate of 120 yards a minute, sources report.

Whether or not hospitals and institutions are leaning more toward use of combined products which have detergent as well as bacteriostatic properties is debatable.

Some marketers of industrial detergents find it a "grey area." Many hospitals prefer combined products and many others do not, they say.

At any rate, a variety of materials which contain bacteriostats are available for institutional use. And the epidemic of staph infections which has plagued hospitals during recent years has emphasized their use somewhat.

Colgate-Palmolive Company has come out with **"Coleo,"** a toilet cake soap, which contains a bacteriostat. Other products for institutional use: a cleaning powder, **"Super Ben-Hur"** and **"Florient,"** an air sanitizer and deodorant. The latter product is available as an aerosol spray and contains an "odorless deodorant" which acts to kill odor as well as bacteria in the air.

Colgate-Palmolive has been using the **"Arctic Syntex"** tradename since the early thirties. It has become more familiar to 58 million homeowners since World War II as **"Vel."**

'Arctic Syntex' Composition

Chemically, **"Arctic Syntex"** is an ethylene oxide condensate available for use in light duty or heavy duty (**"Fab"**) formulations. A 100% active product, **"Arctic Syntex 036"** is a nonionic and, as such, a low foamer. This property is attractive to textile manufacturers who are constantly seeking newer and better wetting agents.

C-P recently announced start of construction of a multi-million dollar research center adjacent to the Rutgers University campus near New Brunswick, N.J.

Completion of the unit is expected in the spring of 1962 and much of the company's long-range fundamental studies will be instituted there—as well as part of its product development work.

Research scientists at the new center will work in such fields as biology, oral health, pharmacology, biochemistry, physiology, enzymology and bacteriology.

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—Continued on page 60

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

In one of the most aggressive marketing moves on record, a leading producer last week slashed prices for vitamin B_{12} products by almost fifty percent. Choosing not to disclose the reason for its action, the firm merely reported that this was its schedule, starting Thursday A.M., November 3: cyanocobalamin crystals, $45 a gram, formerly $83; cobalamin concentrates $52 a gram, formerly $85; and trituration of cyanocobalamin $52, formerly $95. This marked the third time within the past four months that B_{12} prices have been cut. All told, the reductions posted for the crystalline product, to cite just one example, add up to $75 a gram.

Disconcerting to some of the domestic trade, the successive, substantial price cuts are generally seen as part of an overall offensive strategy to block imports. These, reportedly, are increasing and selling at approximately the same levels as those just posted.

In other price developments last week, penicillin, dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin were reduced, resublimed iodine and iodine salts advanced. The latter changes reflect the stronger market for both domestic and Chilean crude.

Procaine and potassium penicillin are lower by about $2, at $21 and $19 per billion units, respectively. Looking to the brighter side, trade people find solace in the fact that these prices are very firm. Not so, however, streptomycin, reported to be selling at $30 to $32 a kilo and weakening. DHS, at $30 a kilo, is fairly stable.

Availability of a safe and effective measles vaccine "in the not too distant future" is seen by the director of biologics research for a prominent US pharmaceutical firm. He told a meeting of the American Public Health Association last week that the major obstacle to elimination of measles as a health problem would not be development of the vaccine, several of which are currently being tested, but possibly public apathy.

Aspirin—Requirements for bulk aspirin are routinely large, although volume may be off slightly from the level usually anticipated for this time of year. Heavy buying in late summer, occasioned by inventory building and fears of a threatened truckers strike in the New York metropolitan area where manufacturing facilities of several large tableters are located, could explain the slower pace.

All-told, however, sales in 1960 are expected to beat the record set in 1959. That year, sales of 17,155,000 pounds brought manufacturers $9,235,000. In 1958, sales were valued at $8.8 million.

The increase in value should be more appreciable this year, of course, because aspirin prices were advanced 1 cent a pound July 1. This was the first price advance since 1957 and was intended to recoup some of the profit lost during the three year period to higher manufacturing and delivery costs.

Under the present schedule, 20 mesh, 40 mesh crystals and 80 mesh powder are quoted at 56¼c. a pound in carload quantities of 250-pound drums, and at 59½c. a pound for 1,000 pounds, same drum size.

Dihydrostreptomycin — Futher weakening in the dihydrostreptomycin market is noted. According to reliable sources, DHS sulfate is selling at $30 a kilo, down from a previous range of $32 to $35.

What precipitated the decline is not readily seen. It is likely, however, that it is connected with proposed labeling regulations issued recently by the Food & Drug Administration. These, in effect, will seriously limit the market for the drug.

FDA has suggested this labeling for DHS and its solutions: Warning—for use only in patients who cannot tolerate streptomycin.

Behind the proposed regulations is information on DHS's chronic toxicity. FDA says that as little as two to five grams of the antibiotic could impair a patient's hearing. There is also the greater fear that this effect might be delayed for several months, despite routine checks on the patient's hearing during the course of DHS therapy.

While treatment of humans with DHS is almost sure to suffer, sources feel that veterinary usage of the drug will not be adversely affected by the new labeling regulations, when and if they take effect.

Gelatin—Entering October, gelatin producers held stocks totaling 10,722,000 pounds. This compared with 11,264,000 a month earlier and 11,427,000 a year earlier.

Accounting for the decline in stocks in September was an excess of shipments over production, both on which, however, were slightly below September 1959 levels.

Production of gelatin in September to 4,015,000 pounds, down from 4,428,000 in August and 4,631,000 in September 1959. Of the total, 3,667,000 pounds were manufactured from hides while the remainder (348,000 pounds) were ossein-derived.

Classified by type, output was, in thousands of pounds: edible 3,404; technical 49; pharamceutical 270; and photographic 292.

Shipments of gelatin in September were 4,557,000 pounds, up slightly from 4,472,000 in August but down from September 1959's figure of 4,855,000. By type, shipments were, in thousands of pounds: edible 3,461; technical 154; pharmaceutical 326; and photographic 616.

Stocks at the end of September, totaling 10,722,000 pounds, were classified as (in thousands of pounds) edible 5,809; technical 805; pharmaceutical 1,032; and photographic 3,076.

Iodine—Higher prices for resublimed iodine and iodine salts were put through on a spot basis on November 1. Contracts will not be effected until next month.

For resublimed iodine, the new schedule lists a single 25-pound fiber drum at $2.22 a pound; two 25-pound fiber drums at $2.20 a pound. These prices represent an across-the-board increase of 20c. a pound.

Schedules for the iodine salts were advanced uniformly 15c. a pound. These prices were established: potassium iodate powder, $1.68 to $1.85; potassium iodide crystalline and granular, $1.55 to $1.63; potassium iodide, calcium stearate, 90-10 percent mixture, $1.51 to $1.53; sodium iodide $2.13 to $2.27; calcium iodate, $1.58 to $1.60. In each case, the price range represents a quantity and packaging breakdown.

Monosodium Glutamate — Indicative of the market potential for monosodium glutamate is the expansion program currently under way at the Danville, Pa., works of a major producer of this food-flavor-enhancing chemical. The firm, which plans to complete the project by mid-1961, is spending a reported $2 million to double its productive capacity.

Trade sources estimate the US market for MSG to be between 15 and 20 million pounds annually—but closer to the higher figure. This takes into account retail and institutional business as well as sales to the growingest segment of the market, food processors. Sales to this outlet are expected to increase 6 percent yearly based on projected population growth.

Institutional business is also increasing as hospitals and restaurants discover the flavor-enhancing properties of MSG. But while a steady growth in demands from this area is anticipated, so also is intense competition.

"Accent," pure crystalline MSG, has been sold retail in food stores throughout the country since 1949. Its durability is adequate proof of its popularity.

Penicillin—What has been looked upon as impossible, or at least improbable, has happened. Penicillin prices have gone lower.

Based on reports from reliable sources, potassium penicillin is now selling at $19 per billion units, procaine penicillin at $21 per billion units. These prices are

—*Continued on page* 56

Price Trends

Advanced

Iodine, resub., USP, 20c. per lb.
Potassium iodide, 15c. per lb.
Sodium iodide, 15c. per lb.

Reduced

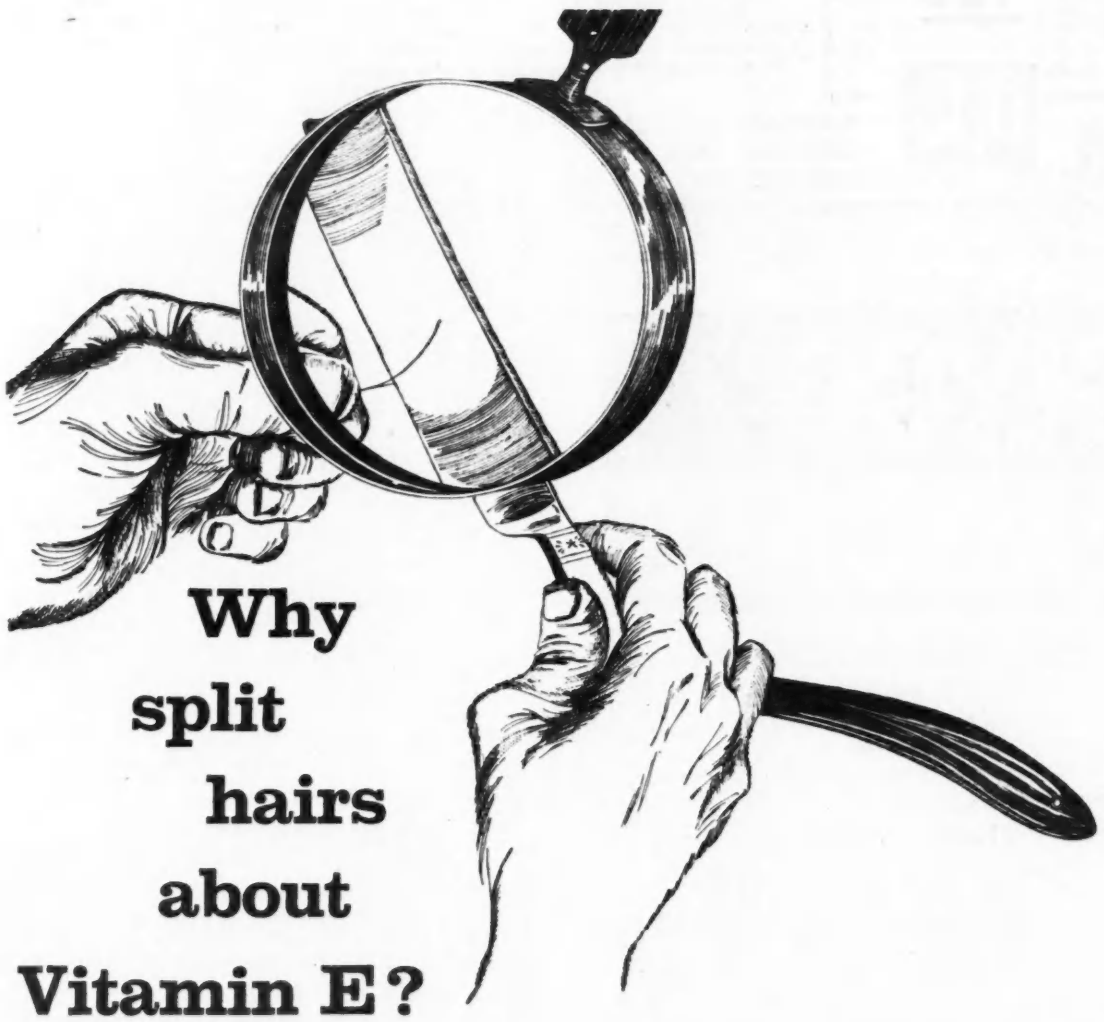
Vitamin B^{12} crystalline, $38 per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
59.28	59.76*	59.78	60.23

* Revised.

For Current Prices see page 9



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

—Continued from page 54

exactly $2 below those carried by OPD for the past several months.

Producers have at least one consolation, however. At the current levels, prices are said to be quite steady, ruling out the likelihood of a further decline immediately.

The reason for the downtrend is thought to be competition, rather than any recent sluff-off in demand. This is certainly indicated by August production of penicillin salts which totaled 51,502,929 million units, up from 30,626,008 in July. It is true, of course, that sales of penicillin in 1959 were slightly below the 1958 level.

Several papers attesting to the effectiveness of "Maxipen," one of the new synthetic penicillins, were presented at the 1960 Conference on Anti-Microbial Agents, held in Washington, D.C., October 26 to 28.

A New York physician stated that subacute bacterial endocarditis was successfully managed in eleven cases. The etiologic agents were identified as streptococcus viridans in 4 cases; staphylococcus aureus 2; gamma streptococcus 1; anaerobic streptococcus 1; and negative blood cultures 3.

Other papers appraised the therapeutic value of "Maxipen" in curing venereal disease.

Streptomycin — Prices are down . . . again. Last week, sources said trading was being conducted at prices ranging from $30 to $32 a kilo. Because of continual fluctuations, however, it was difficult to say definitively that this was the market, according to some trade people.

Although requirements for streptomycin should increase correspondingly with the expected drop in DHS demands, due to proposed new labeling regulations on the latter, this is not expected to steady prices to any degree. In fact, a continuation of the downtrend is not improbable.

Prices for other antibiotics have also been going down. In the past several weeks, lower listings have been posted for neomycin, gramicidin, penicillin, DHS, and tyrothricin.

Thymol — Thymol is competitively priced at $2.35 a pound for 100 to 200-pound lots, and at $2.45 a pound for 25-pound lots. A derivative chemical, thymol iodide, lists at $7.30 a pound for 100-pound lots, f.o.b. works.

Botanicals

Routine inquiry characterizes markets for most of the large volume botanicals. The more important factor this season, however, as far as domestic items are concerned, is supply. Small stocks, resulting from inadequate collections of crops, have propelled prices upward for such big-use materials as wild cherry bark and witch hazel leaves and in addition will probably maintain stable schedules for the entire list.

Among the gums, the arabic market on spot weakened a bit last week while karaya remained extremely firm.

Arabic Gum — A trade source reports that the arabic market on spot softened a bit last week, with prices on the amber sorts becoming 23c. to 25c. a pound. The low of the range for the USP powder was also lower, at 27c. a pound, but the high remained at 34c.

Chamomile Flowers—Arrival of new crop has pushed the price of Roman flowers downward, to $1.50-$1.75 a pound, approximately 25c. below the previous level. Less available, Hungarian flowers are currently quoted at 95c. to $1.05 a pound.

Digitalis Leaves—Inquiry is slow at present but the quote is unchanged at $1.25 a pound. Stocks are adequate.

Karaya Gum—The spot market is said to be extremely firm. Prices, unchanged, are: #1 powder, 48c. to 50c. a pound; #2 powder, 43c. to 45c. a pound; #3 powder, 38c. to 40c. a pound.

Kola Nuts—Current price is 11c. to 12c. a pound. Demand reportedly is active, supplies adequate.

Kola nuts, which are also known as Gooroo nuts and bichy nuts, are native to Africa, South America, and the West Indies. Most of the US supply is obtained from Jamaica and Nigeria.

Kola is used primarily in the manufacture of beverages. It is also used medicinally as a cerebral, cardiac and nerve stimulant.

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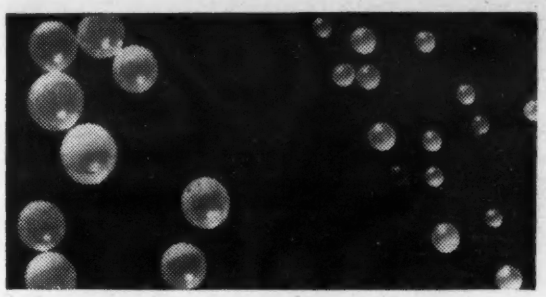

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Pfaudler Permutit Unit Slates New Research Center

Pfaudler Company, a division of Pfaudler Permutit, Inc., has made plans to build a $750,000 research and development center in Henrietta, a suburb of Rochester, N. Y.

Plans for the eighty-five-acre site include, in addition to the technical center, a campus-like development of buildings to house other functions of the company, such as separate units for corporate headquarters, Pfaudler division administration and the international division.

Fluoridation: Voters' Choice?

—Continued from page 3

cases of poisoning. The high fluorine content has been found to cause nothing more serious than tooth discoloration. And these teeth have been especially resistant to decay. The government-recommended proportion is said to result in neither harmful effects nor discoloration.

The fact that fluoridation is appearing on so many ballots tomorrow is paradoxical evidence that the anti-fluoridation forces have been gaining in the last few years. They have gained enough to move the issue out of the city councils, where such decisions were made a few years back, into the political arena.

Fluoridation has been adopted by about 100-200 new communities a year since 1956, as compared with a gain of 400 back in 1952. The population using fluoridated water grew to 37,868,609 in 1960 from 36,199,047 a year earlier. But in 1951 it had tripled to 5,020,502 from only 1,062,779 the year before, according to HEW figures.

Packaging Group Elects Zahn

Lawrence H. Zahn, director of purchasing and package development for Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N.J., has been elected president of the Packaging Institute. Mr. Zahn has been active in many industry and government projects since joining Ciba in 1944. Called to Washington in 1957, he served for six months as deputy director of the containers and packaging division of Business & Defense Services Administration.

STRONG COBB SALES MANAGER: Jeff Miller Smith, appointed general sales manager of Strong Cobb Arner, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio.

Polymer Industries Puts Up Latex, Acetate Storage Unit

A complex storage system, which will permit Polymer Industries, Inc., to maintain a constant inventory of 80,000 gallons of liquid latex and acetate for manufacture of industrial adhesives, has been completed in Springdale, Conn.

Development of the storage system was part of an expansion of facilities which has more than doubled the capacity of Polymer's Springdale installation.

FTC 'Enarax' Hearings

—Continued from page 3

some cases succeeded in preventing publication of one of the advertisements in question.

Five physicians, called by the government as witnesses for the second hearing, expressed varying opinions when shown copies of the advertisements. In one opinion especially favorable to Pfizer, a witness said that any intelligent doctor would understand what the wording meant.

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Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 53

Brothers, has a bacteriostatic detergent, **"SBT 12"** which is applied in the washing cycle to render linen free of bacteria. It maintains activity between washings, the company reports, and is also available as an aerosol spray for draperies and for spraying shoes of nurses and doctors working in operating rooms and other areas where maximum protection against bacteria is required.

On the industrial detergent level, Lever markets **"Formula 880"** as a white powder and **"Neptune Synthetic,"** a blue powder. These are both available as liquids, **"Lever Liquid DW—300"** (for neutral pH use) and **"Neptune Heavy Duty Liquid." "Handy-Andy"** is a hard surface cleaner, for maintenance work made by the same company.

Emulsions & Latexes

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Division of B. F. Goodrich Company, recently reminded customers of the difficulties of shipping latices during the cold weather months and suggested that buyers review latex requirements for the coming months.

Tankcar and tanktruck shipments of the company's **"Geon"** latices will be made in insulated equipment. Tankcars used are insulated with six inches of fiber glass and the latices are loaded at a minimum temperature of 85 degrees F. during the colder months. Insulation of tanktrucks varies and equipment is selected to meet weather conditions and shipping distances. Drum shipments in carload and truckload are also handled in heated carriers and for less than carload lots the supplier will combine or consolidate shipments at his discretion. Governing factor will be the availability of suitable equipment, the company reports.

Ultraviolet Absorbers

Base formulations in the vinyl industry have continued to improve. Different and more stable resins have been developed, and secondary plasticizers and heat stabilizers that improve the light stability of vinyl films are now being added to the base formulation. However, even with these improvements, tests indicate that vinyl sheeting which does not contain absorber will begin to spot after a year of severe sun conditions.

(Tests indicate that a vinyl formulation exposed to severe sun conditions without any stabilizer will begin to spot and show signs of embrittlement after 6 months. By subtracting 5 parts DOP from the formulation and adding 5 parts epoxidized plasticizer, stability is increased to 12 to 15 months. This compares with the 3 year durability of vinyls treated with UV absorbers.)

American Cyanamid Company markets **"Cyasorb"** ultraviolet light absorbers, **"Cyasorb 24,"** priced at $7.50 per pound, is recommended for application with vinyls. Cyanamid reports that the thinner the film used, the more absorber is required to provide light stability. For example, a 10 mil film would take 0.4 to 0.5 of 1 percent absorber as against the 0.2 of 1 percent utilized in a 20-25 mil film. Another major factor in the light absorber field, Antara Chemicals, markets **"Uvinul"** absorbers for a variety of end-uses.

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Agricultural Chemicals

The possible accidental poisoning of those using pesticides, and not their residue on food crops is the present hazard in the use of pesticides. That was the conclusion reached by a panel of specialists of the American Health Association convened to study the effects of agricultural chemicals. The panel stated that the dangers of eating foods contaminated by pesticide residues was very slight now. All agreed that the pesticide residue reaching the American table is at such low levels that it was hard to see how they could be harmful.

The panel did qualify their endorsement with the reservation that the long-range effects of ingesting pesticides was difficult to judge. They emphasized throughout the discussion however, that the use of pesticides and other chemicals on agricultural crops had promoted human comfort and well-being by increasing the food supply.

Approval of a US government loan of $30 million to an Indian government sponsored corporation to cover the foreign exchange cost of building a $58 million fertilizer plant at Trombay, near Bombay on the west coast of India has been announced by the Development Loan Fund, according to the Foreign Commerce Weekly.

The $58 million installation will consist of three major plants. These will yield ammonia and nitric acid as intermediary products, and urea and nitrophosphate fertilizers as final products. The principal raw materials will be refinery gas and naphtha from nearby petroleum refineries as well as imported phosphate rock. The annual production of the factory is expected to be 116,000 tons of ammonia, 105,000 tons of urea, 105,000 tons of nitric acid, and 300,000 tons of nitrophosphate.

To meet the needs of a rapidly expanding population, India's Third Five year plan calls for increasing agricultural production by 30 to 33 percent. The increase is to be accomplished in part through the increased use of chemical fertilizers. The plan contemplates tripling the output of nitrogenous fertilizers and increasing the output of phosphatic fertilizer by 6 to 7 times.

Price Trends

Advanced

Potash muriate, 1c. per unit K_2O

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
111.26	111.26	111.26	110.95

For Current Prices see page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Phosphate Rock—Listings for phosphate rock advanced an average of 20c. to 21c. per unit-ton as of October 15. Advances were due to the corresponding increase in the cost of fuel oil and labor. Based on the new fuel oil price of $2.52 per barrel and $1.64 for labor the new listings for phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed dried, unground, 66 to 68 percent b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, short ton is 4.989 to 5.398. Other grades are correspondingly higher.

Potash—According to previous listings the new price for potassium muriate is 35 to 37 cents per unit, for standard, bulk, c.l., on the basis of 60 percent minimum K_2O. Advances of 1c. per unit-ton went into effect Nov. 1, and apply to granular as well as standard material.

Pesticides

The value of US export shipments of pesticides reported by the Bureau of Census for 1959 was $89,919,407, compared to the $82,066,014 for the previous year and $86,002,270 for 1957. Data was compiled by the Commodity Stabilization Service of the US Department of Agriculture.

DOLLAR VALUE OF PESTICIDE EXPORTS IN 1959 AND 1958

Pesticide	Calendar Year 1959	1958
Nicotine sulfate	$ 8.889	$ 56.406
Copper sulfate	674.522	1.175.944
Lead arsenate	276.420	412.411
Calcium arsenate	12.187	80.751
Pyrethrum	223.658	183.661
Paradichlorobenzene	365.956	389.672
DDT, tech.	2.891.542	5.057.907
DDT, 20-74%	1.314.562	1.750.808
DDT, 75%	19.325.324	11.992.763
Benzene hexachloride	2.081.413	1.482.251
2.4-D and 2.4.5 T	2.665.317	2.929.115
Herbicides, n.e.c.	4.049.706	5.986.924
Organic phosphorus	7.980.008	4 243.705
"Polychlor." n.e.c.	16.068.859	17.625.089
Ag. insecticides, n.e.c.	8.465.903	10.612 216
Fungicides	8.034.630	7.641.732
Fumigants	1.065.030	1.111.977
Household & ind., n.e.c.	6.039.907	5.543.664
Disinfectants	4,107,794	3.508.830
TOTAL	$85.919.407	$82.066.014

DDT—Exports of technical DDT during 1959 went to 47 countries. Percentage breakdowns are as follows: Mexico, 24.9 percent or $716,458; Nicaragua, 15.2 percent or $440,872; Turkey, 11.4 percent or $329,892; Canada, 10.4 percent or $300,078; New Zealand, 8.7 percent or $252,522. The remaining $851,630 was distributed over 42 countries and represents 29.4 percent of the total value of exports of technical DDT.

Formulations of DDT (20 to 74 percent) in 1959 were exported last year to 36 countries and had a value of $1.314 million. Canada led with 19.9 percent of the total or $262.152. Turkey received 15.1 percent or $198,236; Colombia, 14.6 percent or $192,163; France, 6.7 percent or $87,640; and Cuba, 5.5 percent or $72,828. The remaining $501,543 were exported to 31 countries and represent 38.2 percent of the total value of the exported material.

A little more than half (52.5 percent) of the exports of formulations containing 75 percent or more DDT went to India in 1959. India's share was valued at $10,136,268. Mexico took 10.1 percent or $1,955,356 of the total. Colombia followed with 6.7 percent or $1,300,312; Brazil with 4.4 percent or $842,159 and Indonesia with 4.0 percent or $783,386. The other 53 countries took $4,307,843 and represented 22.3 percent of the total.

Benzene Hexachloride—The value of 1959's exports was placed at $19,325,324 and was destined for 29 countries. Leading the list was Brazil with 48.3 percent of the total or a straight dollar value of $1,004,789. Following in descending order were: Mexico with 18.7 percent ($389,779); Ceylon with 7.2 percent ($149,496); Korea, 4.1 percent ($86,226); and Costa Rica, 2.7 percent or $56,291; The remaining 19 percent was split up between 24 countries and had a total value of $394,832.

2,4-D and 2,4,5-T—Combined exports of these two herbicides were valued at $2,665,317 and went to 50 countries in 1959. Receiving the biggest share was Canada with 43.5 percent or $1,004,789. Following were: Venezuela 7.8 percent ($208,060; Cuba 7.4 percent ($197,836); Mexico 6.6 percent ($175,663) and the Union of South Africa with 3.3 percent or $89,081. Grouped together were 45 other unlisted countries representing 31.4 percent and valued at $836,830.

Herbicides—The value of exports of herbicides not elsewhere classified totaled $4,049,706 and went to 66 countries. Canada imported 28.2 percent of the total and was valued at $1,140,855. The Netherlands took 10.6 percent or $429,080; UK followed with $315,591 or 7.8 percent; France with 5.9 percent or $238,017; Mexico with 4.7 percent or $193,168. Not listed are the remaining 61 countries which accounted for 42.8 percent or $1,732,995 of the total.

Fungicides—In 1959, exports of fungicides went to a total of 73 countries and amounted to $8,034,630. Canada led the list of importers accepting 26.7 percent of the total or $2,142,336. Brazil took 11.7 percent ($939,819); Colombia 7 percent ($560,905); Union of South Africa 4.5 percent ($362,028) while 4 percent went to Cuba at $321,076. Other countries accounted for 46.1 percent or $3,708,466 of the total shipped.

Miscellaneous—Exports of household and industrial pesticides accounted for a healthy bite of the total US pesticide outbound shipments. Not classified elsewhere in Custom's lists, household and industrial pesticides accounted for $6,039,907 of the total US shipments.

Countries that took substantial amounts were: Venezula 21.3 percent ($1,288,319); Canada 20.4 percent ($1,234,040); Cuba 4.7 percent ($285,465); Mexico 4.2 percent ($253,365); Philippines 3.2 percent ($190,301). The remaining $2,788,417 was accounted for by 41 countries and represented 46.2 percent of the total in this category.

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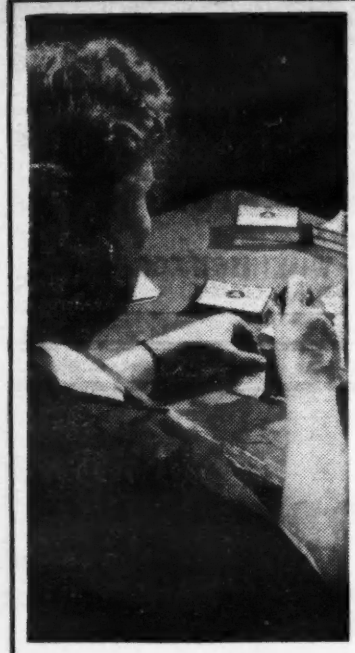

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Both types of geranium are said to be weakening while caraway and lemongrass are said to be strong. Black and white pepper advanced in price as did ginger, paprika savory, nutmegs, and coriander seed. In general, the entire market is strong as last minute sales are being made for the Christmas trade. Perfume and cosmetic raw materials are said to be moving in good volume. The following topics will be discussed at the Scientific Section meeting of the Toilet Goods Association on November 30 at the Waldorf-Astoria:

- Application of the H. L. B. System to the Solubilization of Essential Oils by Sabat J. Strianse.
- Change in Ultra-violet Absorption Spectra with pH Use in the Analysis of Toiletries by Donald E. Dean.
- An Instrumental Method For Determining Human Hair Roughness and Its Application to Measuring Changes in Roughness by Irene White.
- Evaluation of Liquid Shampoos in Relation to Dyed or Tinted Hairs by Philip Rosmarin.
- Darkening Action of Dihydroxyacetone by Dr. Peter Flesch.
- Studies on the Absorption of Simple Dye Stuffs by Hair by Stanley Brechner and Martin M. Rieger.
- Specialization, the Key to Formulating Negro Cosmetics by Edward Sagarin and Franklin H. Cooper.

From the United States Embassy in Copenhagen comes the word that commercial storage plants in Denmark are loaded with apples but foreign demand is said to be low.

About the only outlet which may present increased requirements this year is the unfermented apple juice trade. Production of commercial pears this year is estimated at 12,000 metric tons, almost twice last year's quantity.

Speaking of apples, in the current issue of one of Britain's essential oil magazines, is a report on the use of apple juice in soft drinks.

The author, George B. Beattie, says that apple juice was incorporated in the beverages, at first, to act as a source of sugars when normal cane sugar and glucose were scarce during World War II.

But then, flavorists noted that this nutritious juice was suitable as a base for soft drinks because it has very little flavor of its own. Rather, it has a pleasantly sweet with faint acidulous taste which does not interfere with the flavors of other juices or flavoring substances.

The following combinations have been tested:

- apple and sweet orange juice or juice concentrate
- apple and lemon
- apple and lime
- apple juice and comminuted orange
- apple and grapefruit
- apple, lemon, grapefruit
- apple, grapefruit, pineapple
- apple, orange, grapefruit
- apple, orange, pineapple
- apple, orange, carrot
- apple and passionfruit (with minor additives such as orange, grapefruit, pineapple)
- apple and black currant
- apple and strawberry
- apple and loganberry
- apple and raspberry
- apple and blackberry.

Essential Oils

Caraway—The general market is said to be firming. Prices remain at their previous listing, however.

Geranium—The overall market is said to be easing off.

Prices remain at their previous level. Algerian material remains at $22 per pound and Bourbon material remains at $26 per pound.

Usually, they are planted 2 to 3 feet apart so that they have room to grow. Within 6 months, the plants get to be 3 inches high and 12 inches in diameter.

The leaves are ready for cutting in another 3 months and another crop of leaves comes up within another 2 months.

The crop can be cut 3 times a year. Planting is done once every 3 years. The same plant can be continued for cutting for 3 years but it should be manured every year.

Lemongrass—The current crop is said to be a good one and so is current demand. For this reason, it is reasonable to assume that the price will remain approximately at its present level—$2.10 per pound.

The following information is a continuation of last week's report on lemongrass cultivation in India. It is part of an article written by Mr. S. M. Zahed, Joint Secretary of the Utkal Pharmacists Association.

The main factors that influence the cultivation of lemongrass are the situation of the land, the type of soil, the intensity of rainfall, irrigation facilities and agronomic features.

There are two different kinds of cultivation that generally prevail. They are called the wet and the dry.

In the dry type of cultivation, the seed is sown before monsoon. Before sowing, the land is ploughed a number of times to make the soil loose. Sowing is done in April usually by the broadcast system.

This type of sowing is something like what is done in the case of rice—for instance right after broadcast, the seed is covered with soil in which the seeds get sub soil moisture which helps in germination.

In the wet type of cultivation, sowing is not done by seeds but by the rhizomes of the previous crop. Actually, it is a ratoon crop of the grass.

In this system the rhizomes are transplanted to a wet soil. They are separated to slips and planted. Wet soil is essentially required for this to promote the growth of their root system, and so that they will not dry out.

Sandalwood—Prices on spot remain at their previous level, $21 per pound.

From a communication from India we learn that announcement of the development of a synthetic sandalwood aroma has had a psychologically depressing effect on the sandalwood producers in Mysore. Since the announcement in September that one of the aromatic chemical companies here in New York had come up with a single aromatic chemical which imparts the characteristics of sandalwood oil, no price advances have been noted for material at source.

The chemical replacement, which went on sale in September at $6.20 per pound, is said to be attracting a great deal of attention. A spokesman for the company which produces it said that interest in the new product was "voluminous."

Word had been circulated from source that there was very little material available following the auctions in Mysore in July. Prices were relatively high before the auctions and dealers on spot anticipated lower prices once the new material was available. But when less material than was hoped for went to the auction block, prices advanced.

Aromatic Chemicals

Vanillin—Food and Drug Administration's ice cream labeling provision will not be made effective until the courts

—Continued on page 64

Price Trends

Advanced

Ginger, Sierra Leone, 3c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Nutmegs, 2c. per lb.
Paprika, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, 2c. per lb.
Lampong black, 2c. per lb.
Muntok white, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Cardamoms, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
154.57	145.56	144.94	147.90

For Current Prices see page 9

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended October 21, 1960

Black pepper, 5 lots, 650 cases.
Cassia, 3 lots, 257 bales.
Chillies, 160 bags.
Cumin seed, 3 lots, 544 bags.
Mace, 31 cases.
Nutmegs, 5 lots, 448 bags.
Pimentos, 2 lots, 400 packages.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 590 bags.

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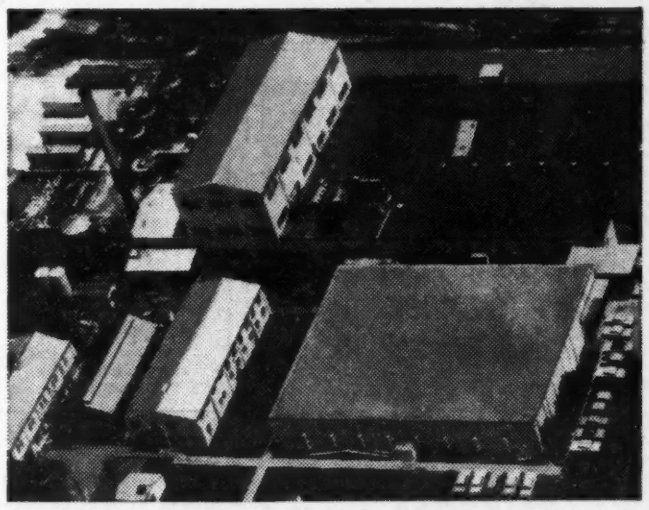
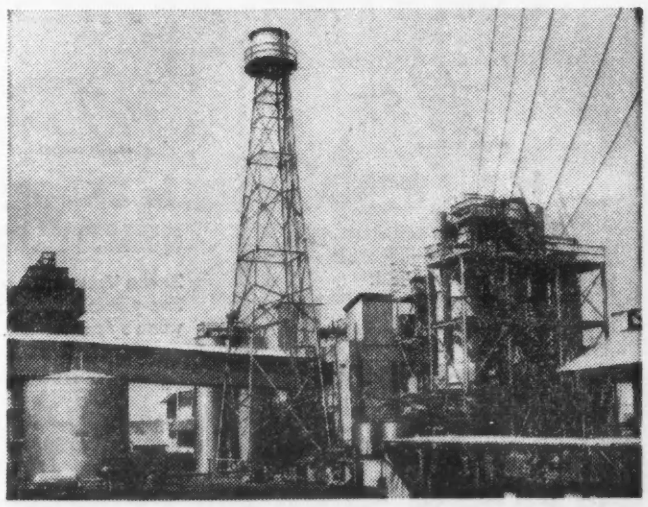


Florida "Sunfilled" citrus oils are produced at 3 Minute Maid plants — Plymouth (shown above), Auburndale and Leesburg, Florida.



California "Sunfilled" citrus oils are produced at Minute Maid's Golden Citrus plant at Anaheim, California.

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Essential Oils

—Continued from page 62

have had time to pass on the validity of the order.

This news, encouraging for the manufacturers of artificial vanilla that goes into ice cream, came from Washington last week.

When the order went through in August, ice cream manufacturers were given until October 25 to comply with it—meaning that they would have had to state, in large letters, that the ice cream was "artificially flavored" if vanillin was the predominant flavor. No ice cream was to have been labeled simple "vanilla" unless all of the flavoring was derived from the vanilla bean.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger—Sierra Leone reconditioned ginger has advanced in price. From its previous high, 30c. per pound, it has gone up to 33c. per pound.

Nigerian material also has advanced. From its previous high, 18c. per pound, it has advanced to 19c. per pound.

Nutmegs—The market for East Indian material is firming slightly, it is said.

From its previous high, $1.32 per pound, East Indian material has advanced to $1.34 per pound.

Paprika—Spanish number 5 material is strengthening.

From its previous high, 27c. per pound, it has risen to 30c. per pound.

Pepper—According to dealers here in New York, the price of black pepper advanced last week. Malabar black advanced 2c.—from 54c. per pound to 56c. per pound; Lampong black advanced 2c.—from 54c. per pound to 56c. per pound, and Muntok white advanced 3c.—from 74c. per pound to 77c. per pound.

If world pepper production in 1960 is as high as estimates of 191.2 million pounds, it will be the highest of the post war years and will exceed for the first time the prewar average of 184.2 million pounds.

Indonesia, India and Sawawak provide the bulk of the world's supply of pepper.

The following tabulation indicates how closely the 1960 imports of black pepper are following the 1959 imports.

	Pounds	
	1959	1960
January	2,904,000	2,524,000
February	2,013,000	8,173,000
March	2,687,000	3,870,000
April	4,626,000	5,890,000
May	3,469,000	2,364,000
June	2,341,000	2,188,000
July	2,387,000	1,389,000
August	2,330,000	2,127,000
September	3,339,000	1,360,000
*October	3,930,000	1,200,000
*TOTAL	30,026,000	31,085,000

*Estimated.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers report that the market for all types of vanilla beans remains about the same as reported in the previous issue.

Bourbon material remains at $8.50 per pound, Mexican cut material remains at $8.50 per pound and Mexican whole remains at $9 per pound.

According to a consumer survey conducted last fall by a research corporation, vanilla ice cream is best liked of all flavors in the United States.

An estimated 47 million Americans eat ice cream every day. Of these, 19 million are children between the ages of 6 and 19.

One out of three homes has ice cream on hand at practically all times—in an average amount of 3.7 pints.

Nationally, chocolate is second to vanilla with strawberry third.

Regionally, however, tastes vary. Chocolate rates high in the Northeast, strawberry in the South and the West.

Chocolate, in fact, tends to be strongly liked or disliked. It is the flavor most disagreed about in the home, and has better sales in restaurants and drugstores than for home consumption.

People generally prefer single flavors to combinations. Most-liked among the combinations is vanilla-chocolate-strawberry, the three standbys, whether alone or combined.

Other flavors have their adherents too, but everywhere "make mine vanilla" are the words most commonly heard when ice cream preferences are voiced.

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IMPORTS:
Furnace and foundry coke, coked-coal, iron and chrome ores, baryte, oil additives, lead tetraethyl.

Petroleum Derivatives

Strong demand for aromatic solvents features the market activity in petroleum derivatives. Increased output of benzene—a 38 percent jump by petroleum processors over last year—still hasn't caught up with demand. Toluene is enjoying renewed success with heavy calls continuing for use in avgas, conversion to benzene, a new process to produce phenol, and in synthetic fibers. Xylene strength is attributed in part to good demand for the ortho fraction in replacement of naphthalene in phthalic anhydride production.

Paraffin wax makers are concerned about invasion of polyethylene into the milk container field. Report from one wax source indicates that an upstate New York dairy is beyond the experimental stage and is actually marketing a polyethylene carton. Advantages are said to be less leakage of milk—long a problem to makers and consumers of wax coated cartons—no opportunity for wax chipping or flaking off and landing in the milk itself and more attractive appearance of the carton which aids in marketing the product whether it be milk, fruit juice or any other item.

While crude runs to stills declined in August, other areas such as demand, stocks and prices increased.

Total crude runs to stills, according to Bureau of Mines, averaged 8,250,000 barrels per day as compared with 8,307,000 barrels per day in July. Domestic crude runs were down 36,000 barrels per day and foreign runs 21,000.

Stocks of refined products on August 31 were 534,961,000 barrels, an increase of 16,400,000 barrels during the month but 13,482,000 barrels below the level of August a year ago.

Demand jumped 6.9 percent over August last year. Demand in August was 9,274,000 barrels per day, including exports of 195,000 barrels per day and a domestic demand of 9,079,000 barrels per day.

Wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100) for crude and petroleum products was 120 for August, compared with 117.9 for July and 116.2 for August 1959 according to Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
103.74	103.74	103.74	103.04

For Current Prices see page 9

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Total US production of this chemical in the first eight months of 1960 was 307 million gallons or 30.8 percent ahead of output in the same period last year of 212 million gallons.

Petroleum processors are the most responsible for this dramatic increase in production. In the period January-August this year petroleum firms logged 195 million gallons as compared with 121 millon gallons in the same period last year for an increase of 38 percent. Thus of the 307 million gallons turned out in the first eight months this year petroleum is responsible for 63.5 percent of the total.

Cokeoven operators have also gained in production of benzene. January-August this year saw 103 million gallons turned out as compared with last year's figure for the same period of 87 million gallons for an increase of 15.6 percent. Cokeoven share of the 307 million gallons turned out this year through August is 33.4 percent.

Tar distillers have dipped considerably from last year's output. Thus far through August of this year production was 9.5 million gallons as compared with 12.6 million gallons last year for a decrease of 24.6 percent. Share of the market this year is 3.1 percent.

One reason for the leap in benzene output this year has been in the growing market for styrene monomer. Through August SM output was 1.2 billion pounds, almost 300 million pounds greater than in the same period last year.

In the current market sources continue to report tight supply of benzene. Petroleum suppliers are turning out an average of 24.3 million gallons a month so that to expect any great increase from this area would seem doubtful. If steel rate turns up some increase can be expected from cokeoven suppliers. At this juncture such a prospect seems improbable before second quarter next year. Most views now tend to agree that increase of benzene will occur when the additional petroleum benzene units now planned come on stream from mid-1961 onwards.

Xylene — Buoyed by high initial auto production sales of xylene for solvent purposes moved well in the period after introduction of 1961 models. It appears now that there will be some reduction in auto rate, however, as dealer inventories remain above desired levels.

Demand for xylene fractions remains strong. Ortho is proving a leader as naphthalene shortage continues.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended Oct. 22 totaled 229,816,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 231,553,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,737,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 2,374,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 637,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—With extraction of cottonseed and soybean oil progressing on a high seasonal basis sales of hexane are reported to be in good volume.

Long standing price of 16c., f.o.b. works, in tankcars, Houston and 20c., same basis, New York still applies.

Mineral Spirits—Sales of regular and odorless spirits are reported in large volume by one trade source.

Regular spirits are noted as moving in particularly gratifying amounts. Usually the cold months cut into sales of regular spirits as the odorless product is preferred for indoor painting. However calls for regular spirits for degreasing purposes have more than made up for the seasonal dip in sales for paint purposes. Regular spirits are favored for such non-painting application because of the lower price. Source points out that odorless spirits for painting are also moving well.
well.

Waxes

Production of wax jumped in August by almost 9 percent over July. Domestic demand, exports and stocks also climbed. As compared with the same month last year production, exports and stocks increased in August while imports and domestic demand dipped from totals compiled last year.

August output, as reported by Bureau of Mines, was 500,000 barrels (each barrel equals 280 pounds). July's total was 456,000 barrels while production in August of 1959 was 446,000 barrels.

Production for the period January-August this year was 3,843,000 barrels, up 149,000 barrels from the same period last year.

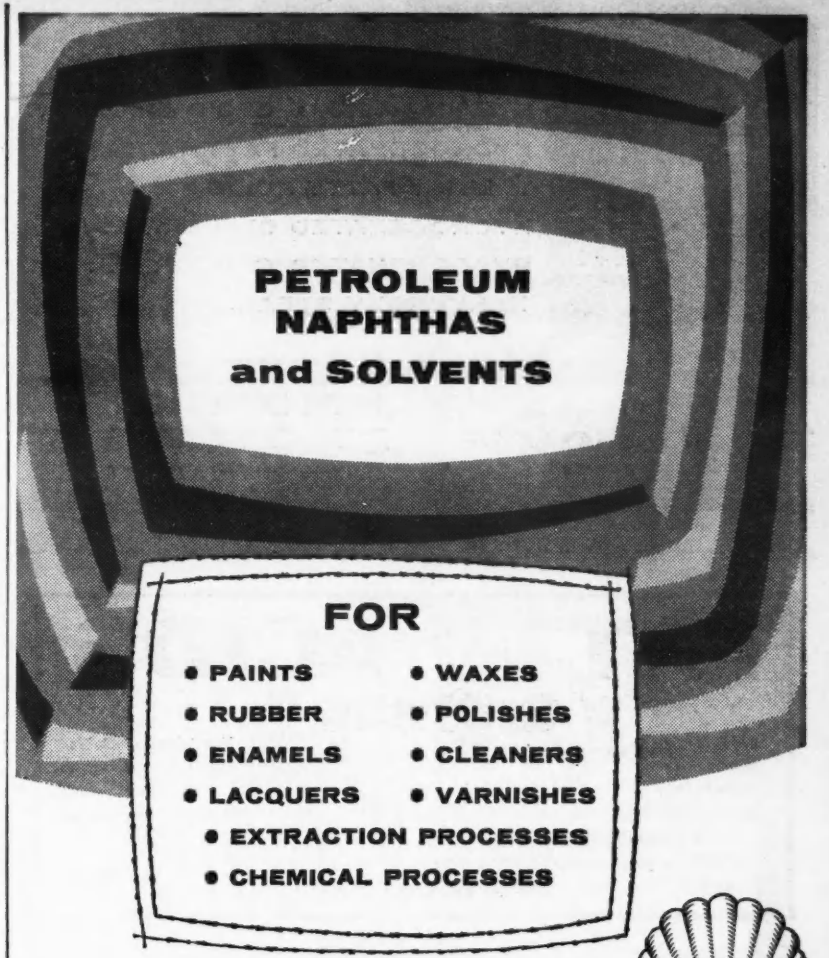
Domestic demand in August was 364,000 barrels, 24,000 barrels higher than July and only 2,000 barrels below August of 1959. In the first eight months of this year demand was figured to be 2,964,000 barrels, a decrease of 68,000 barrels from the same period last year.

Exports of wax in August hit 116,000 barrels, a jump of 25,000 barrels over July and 41,000 barrels higher than August a year ago.

Total exports in the period January-August were 839,000 barrels, up 163,000 barrels over the same period last year.

Stocks rose in August to 820,000 barrels, some 20,000 barrels higher than July and 109,000 barrels higher than August a year ago.

Imports were negligible in August. In the same month a year ago 5,000 barrels were imported. In the period January-August this year 6,000 barrels were imported, as compared with 13,000 barrels in the same period last year.



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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Active export interest in soybean oil further strengthened edible grades. Market advanced fractionally for soybean and cottonseed oils, while corn oil was easier and sold down ¼ cent per pound. Increased stocks of peanut oil and slow demand weakened this market and quotations dropped ½ cent. Increased buying interest and scarcity of vegetable oil acidulated foots caused corn, cottonseed and soybean foots to advance ½ cent to ¾ cent per pound. Crude coconut oil remained steady despite light trading. Copra also was firm.

Shortening prices for wholesale lots were advanced ¾ cent per pound by some producers.

Scarcity of offerings of tallow and greases continued to feature this market. Active export demand for choice white grease boosted the price ⅜ cent for this grade, while other grades were unchanged, but closely held at least ⅛ cent higher. Buying interest however, was limited.

Activity in industrial oils continued restricted to actual requirements. Linseed oil was fairly active for spot delivery owing to completion of contracts. Prices schedule was unchanged, despite lower flaxseed market. Tung oil was quiet, with selling pressure not as keen as heretofore. Brazilian castor oil was in good request against contracts, while new business was reported light. Crude menhaden oil was well held, despite spotty demand.

Further weakness developed in soybean meal. Market declined $1.50 per ton reaching the lowest level since January, 1958. Demand was slow and heavy production caused the market to sag. Increased supplies of cottonseed and peanut meals resulted in a decline of $1 per ton for both items. Linseed meal was unchanged and quite steady.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil foots, 95%, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed foots, 95%, ¾c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb.
  Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Grease, choice white, ¾c. per lb.
Soybean oil foots, 95%, ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
  Refd., ¼c. per ilb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3 Ceara, crude 2c. per lb.
  Parnahyba, crude, 2c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
  Refd., ¼c. per lb.
  No. 3, refd., 2c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Peanut meal, $1 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
  Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 6, 1959
106.47	107.89	107.76	122.58

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was moderate and confined to prompt needs. Withdrawals against recent orders continued active. No. 1 Brazilian was quoted at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	4,236,000
Previous week	.....	964,000
Corresponding week, 1959	.....	.....
Total this year	3,353,450	77,530,000
Corresponding period, 1959	24,349,400	83,698,000

Coconut—Crude remained steady. Trading was reported light. Tankcars were quoted at 12¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast for spot shipment and 12⅝c. November-December, following trading at ⅛c. less. The New York market remained steady at 14¼c., and 12⅝c. for November tankcars, prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was easier and sold down to 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery, with sales thereat. Refined oil was lower at 18.68c. tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Futures were firmer again reaching new seasonal highs on the New York Produce Exchange last week, Trend of prices continued upward, with higher soybean oil because of heavy export business pending which was expected to total more than 100-million pounds of oil before the end of the year. Trading was active, with new speculative buying noted. Hedging continued active, with commis-

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 4, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Dec.	336	12.17	12.00	12.08S
March	52	12.39	12.21	12.27S
May	469	12.52	12.33	12.34S
July	219	12.56	12.39	12.40S
Sept.	5	12.40	12.21	12.21S
Oct., '61	68	12.37	12.19	12.19S

Total sales and switches, 1,619 contracts.

Oils and Fats: September

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in September, 1960 (in millions of pounds).

	Cottonseed Oil	Soybean Oil	Corn Oil	Peanut Oil	Lard	Edible Tallow
Production:						
Crude oils	133.3	298.4	27.4	[1]2.7	[1]186.0	27.6
Refined oils (once-refined)[2]	71.5	264.3	25.5	4.3	xxx	xxx
Consumption in refining[2]	76.9	276.9	28.4	5.0	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[3]	91.8	265.4	26.5	3.8	42.8	22.6
Stocks, end of month, total[3]	216.8	307.5	39.7	11.9	92.5	27.0
Crude oils	71.7	163.6	21.3	6.9	xxx	xxx
Refined oils	145.1	143.9	17.4	5.0	xxx	xxx

Note: Total consumption of oils in each product may exceed sum of detail since only major edible oils are shown separately.
D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lard production represents quantities rendered.
[2] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process" (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin).

	Coconut Oil	Linseed Oil	Inedible Tallow & Grease	Tall Oil	Vegetable Foots
Production:					
Crude	35.9	[1]43.0	[2]237.4	58.3	20.0
Refined (once refined)[3]	32.6	(NA)	xxx	[6]12.6	xxx
Consumed in refining[4]	35.0	20.8	xxx	[8](D)	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[4]	[5]49.5	31.3	157.5	73.8	11.7
Consumption in inedible products, total	38.5	31.3	157.5	73.8	11.7
Stocks[4]	[9]325.6	71.0	347.2	112.7	37.5
Crude oils	[9]311.3	[6]40.7	xxx	93.2	xxx
Refined oils	[9]14.3	[7]30.3	xxx	14.5	xxx

D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
NA—Not available.
[1] Raw linseed oil only.
[2] Quantities rendered.
[3] Production of refined covers only once-refined oils.
[4] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process." Stocks of palm, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis; and do not include stockpile of strategic oils.
[5] Includes following amounts consumed as crude in September and August, respectively, 16.4 and 17.3.
[6] Includes raw and boiled linseed oil.
[7] Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled.
[8] The use of whole or crude tall oil in the distillation or fractionation process is reported as consumed in "Fatty Acids"; the use in the acid refining process is reported as consumed in "Refining." The production of refined tall oil includes the output of acid refined tall oil and distilled tall oil (containing less than 90% free fatty acids not including rosin acids).
[9] Includes General Services Administration stocks which are no longer required for the strategic stockpile. Months prior to April, 1960, stocks were on a commercial basis only.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

sion houses absorbing most offerings. Higher futures stiffened cash oil. Crude and refined were up at least ⅛c. Refined salad was raised to 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Spain was seeking about 150,000 tons of vegetable oil. West Germany and Holland bought 4,000 tons of cottonseed oil last week and were in the market for an additional quantity.

Crude cottonseed was firmer. Sales took place in the Valley at 10c. tankcars, f.o.b. Valley and was bid at the close. In the southeast market ranged from 10⅛c. to 10½c., as to location. Waco was 10c. bid and Lubbock 9¾c. asked.

Peanut—Crude was lower and sold at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, for prompt delivery. Buying interest was light. Refined salad declined to 17¼c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rapeseed—Supplies were lighter and prices were recently advanced ¼c. Tankcars were quoted at 13¼c., per pound, New York for prompt delivery. Demand was still spotty.

Soybean—Crude was stronger because of active export interest and sold up to 9⅞c. per pound, tankcars, unrestricted, Decatur, propt delivery, the highest level since December 1958. Sellers were holding at 10c., same basis. Refined salad oil also was sharply higher and raised to 12.10c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Tung—Buying interest was restricted to immediate delivery. Market was more or less nominal at 21¾c. to 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery according to seller. Drums ranged 24c. to 24½c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Trading was spotty. Market was higher, up 1c., ranging from 64 to 69c. a pound.

Copra—This market was quiet and steady. Prompt shipment was held at $172.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast and $165 was bid.

Flaxseed—Weakness persisted in this market as daily offerings continued to exceed limited crusher demand. Prices declined 3c. a bushel and a moderate flurry of activity developed ahead of the drop. Bids were reduced to $2.77 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Active export demand for choice white grease boosted prices 3⅛c. to 8⅛c. to 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Offerings continued scarce and market was strong. Yellow grease was steady and unchanged ranging from 4⅞c. to 5c., same basis, as to acid content.

Lard—This market was irregular, but

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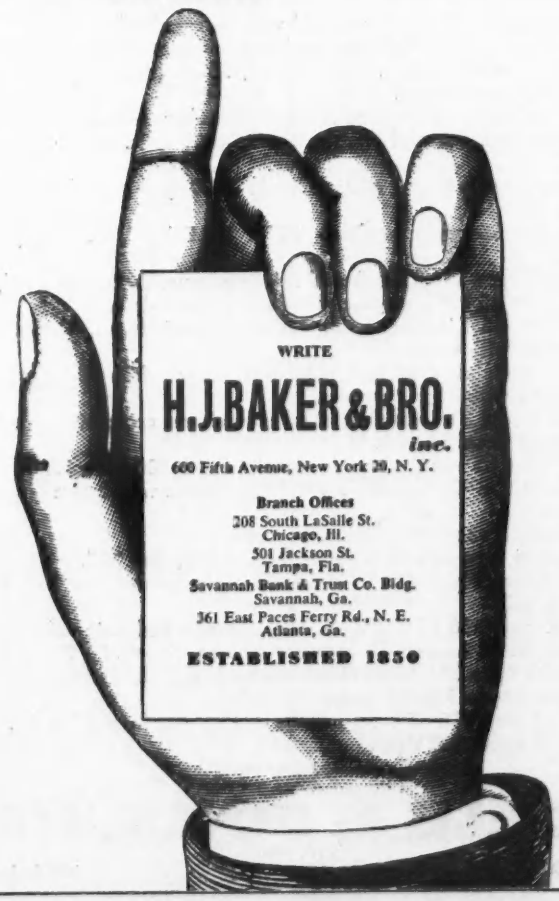

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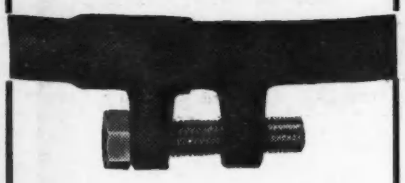

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1—Fitzpatrick Model D Comminuting Mch.
3—Kinney & Beach Russ Vacuum Pumps, m.d.

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Oils and Fats: September

	Castor Oil	Tung Oil	Palm Oil	Palm Kernel Oil	Fish Oil Incl. Mammal Oil Other Than Sperm	Sperm Oil
Production:						
Crude	(D)	...	xxx	...	[1]26.2	[1]...
Refined (once-refined)[2]	xxx	xxx	xxx	5.5	xxx	xxx
Consumed in refining[2]	xxx	xxx	xxx	6.2	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[3]	10.5	3.4	5.6	6.6	5.4	3.4
Consumption in edible products	(D)	...	(D)	(D)	...	...
Consumption in inedible products	(D)	3.4	(D)	(D)	5.4	3.4
Stocks (crude and refined)[3]	20.5	44.9	21.5	11.9	74.0	31.1

D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior.
[2] Production of refined, covers once-refined oils.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils "in process." Stocks of palm, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial basis; and do not include stockpile of strategic oils.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

closed unchanged. Lard cash was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

The Department of Agriculture has announced intention to purchase limited quantities of lard for distribution domestically to needy persons, institutions and other eligible outlets. During the 1960 fiscal year the department bought 61.6 million pounds of lard at a cost of $7.3 million.

Tallow—Limited offerings continued to feature this market. Buying interest was light. Prices were unchanged and steady. Bleachable fancy was held at 5⅞c. per pound, delivered; prime, 5⅝c., guaranteed fancy, 6⅛c. to 6¼c.; special, 5¼c. and No. 1, 4⅞c. to 5c., same basis. Export interest was reported quiet. Guaranteed fancy was unchanged at 6⅜c. to 6½c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. and 1c. more for drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading was fairly active. Supplies increased and prices dropped to $56.50 to $58 per ton, sacked, Mississippi Valley, prompt shipment; $59, Alabama and $61 and $62, Georgia-Carolina area.

Linseed Meal—Prices were firm and unchanged, reflecting fair demand and limited offerings. Seasonal slowing in rate of linseed oil shipping directions presented the prospect of curtailed production and crushers were reluctant to offer beyond November. Trade ordered out against old contracts at an active pace. Extracted meal, 34 percent was unchanged $52 a ton through November and $53.50, December. Old process expeller meal held at $57 for November, $58, December, and $59.50, January-March.

Peanut Meal—Supplies increased and high nominal prices for 45 percent meal declined to $57 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama for prompt delivery.

Soybean Meal — Weakness again predominated in this market, some prices reaching a low point of almost three years. Principal exception was in the Northwest, where improved feed business held meal prices firm. Unrestricted meal and eastern trunk line, was under pressure, declined $1.50. Reports of poor crops in China and Russia strengthened belief that exports of soybeans and oil would reach record proportions. Meal, 44 percent was quoted $45 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt delivery.

Waxes, Vegetable

Slow demand for carnauba weakened fatty grades, which declined 2c. per pound because of selling pressure. No. 3 Ceara crude was lower at 68c. to 70c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 70c. to 72c., same basis. Yellows, however, remained steady and unchanged. No. 1 Ceara yellow was held at 98c. to $1 per pound, spot and Parnahyba was 2c. higher.

Firmness of crude beeswax continued to feature the market. Stocks were in tight supply on spot and for shipment. Refined beeswax were unchanged, but strong reflecting the scarcity of crude.

Japan wax was steady and in fair demand for prompt needs. Spot stocks were maintained at 29c. to 31c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Drugs Get Into Campaign

—Continued from page 4

peal for sanity. Referring to the COPE document, PMA said:

"They list the charges raised at the hearings without a single suggestion that many of the most sensational ones have been disproved again and again, or that others are highly disputable. Following this, the document quotes extensively from the hearings record—but not a single sentence even suggests that the industry has its side of the story, too."

Then PMA took the union publicists to task for doctoring up the well-known accusations with punchy and tricky phrases. Here are some examples quoted by the association:

- "Drug costs are so high some people are driven back into insane asylums because they cannot afford the medication that would enable them to live as normal human beings."
- "Most drug company research is designed to gimmick up a drug, not to improve it but to insure monopoly control over the drug."
- "The federal Food & Drug Administration, intended as the consumer's protection against dangerous and adulterated drugs and mislabeling, is not able to perform its task, and in some cases was unwilling to as the result of corruption by the drug companies."
- "Unethical practices of the drug companies depend on government protection which is made possible by the close tie between the industry and the Republican party."

Just in case the Election Day (November 8) turn of the wheel should favor the Democrats, here are some "reforms" labor's political spokesmen are demanding:

- "Doctors must be educated to prescribe drugs by their true names, and not by their brand names."
- "Doctors must be educated to the price of drugs, so that they will take into account the ability to pay of their patients before overloading them with expensive prescriptions. One suggestion is that all literature advertising drugs show the price to the consumer."
- "Patent laws should be revised so that drugs discovered with public funds can be made and sold by any qualified company."

"OUTSTANDING VALUES"

3—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Presses, 160,000# sq. in. pressure. 75 HP Motors.
54—Stokes Model 212C high Vac. Pumps. 5 HP 100 CFM each.
7—Lee 150 gal Stainless Steel Kettles with covers.
1—J. H. Day Hi-speed 14 x 30" two speed Roller Mill. 40/25 HP Mtrs.
1—Day Imperial 75 gal Dbl Sigma Mixers. 25 HP Mtr. Power tilt.
2—Fitzpatrick D-6 Comminuting Machines. Jcktd. 10 HP Mtrs.
3—Elmco 8 x 10' Rotary Vac. Filters. Steel closed drums.
1—Proctor-Schwartz 7 x 60' Apron Dryer. S.S. Apron. Complete.

For immediate quote, wire or phone collect—GA 1-1380

ME MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT COMPANY
123 Townsend St. San Francisco 7, California

EQUIPMENT

DRYERS — ALL TYPES

5161 B7—Bowen Stainless Steel Spray Dryer; Table Model; 30" x 32".
4055 E2—Nickel Plated Drying Drums 4' x 4'.
3303—Type 316 Stainless Drying Drum; 32" x 52".
4690—Stainless Lined Rotary Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 50" x 20' with Oil Burner.
4819 M4—Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer 30" x 28'; Ind. fired.
5147 S18—Jacketed Rotary Dryer or Roaster; 42" x 12'; Monel shaft and Blades.
5260—Louisville MONEL Rotary Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 35'.
5161 B8-9—Two Stainless Concentrators; each has Bank of 4 Rotary Vac. Continuous Jacketed Dryers, 2' x 10'; 20 HP.

MIXERS — ALL TYPES

5250—Readco Jktd. Stainless Steel Dbl., Arm Mixer; 15 gal.; 15 HP.
5223 C-3-4—Two Lehmann Amalgamators; Stainless Lined; 32" x 44" x 36"; Stainless Arm; 7½ HP.
5070 F4—Stainless Steel Double Arm Vacuum Mixer; 150 gal.; 44" x 44" x 36" with cored blades; 40 HP
4702 B1—J. H. Day Cincinnatus Stainless Steel 300 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
5070 F1-2—Stainless Lined Double Sigma Vacuum Mixers 300 gal. 56" x 50" x 44"; with 60 HP Motors.

CENTRIFUGALS CLARIFIERS — SEPARATORS

4926—Squier 30" Suspended Stainless Steel Centrifugal with perforate basket.
5190 D4—A. T. & M. 30" Susp. Centrifuge in Stainless; 2 Speed.
4093 B11—A. T. & M. Susp. Centrifugal; 40" x 24"; Solid Bowl; Bot. Discharge.
5230 L1—Western States Model UD Centrifugal in Type 316 Stainless; 36" x 20"; Vapor Tite; Automatic
4750V—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor.
5333-0-1-2 Two Sharples Super-D-Canters Model PN 14, Solid Stainless Steel Bowls.

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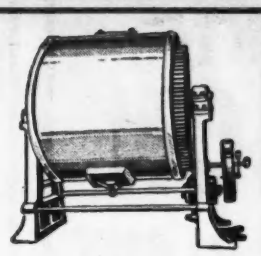

Porcelain Lined Pebble Mill 5'x6'; 435 gal. capacity; with 15 HP Motor, Magnetic Brake and Stainless Dustite Hood.

MILLS and PULVERIZERS

OTHER Ball and Pebble Mills by Abbe, International and Patterson up to 8'x8'; lined or unlined.
Fitzpatrick Comminutators, Models D, K and C.
Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4; Mikro Atomizers.
Raymond Imp Mills; many standard sizes stocked.
American Ring Roll Crusher with 50 HP motor.

RECENT INTERESTING ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK

LinkBelt Roto-Louvre Dryer Model 502-20.
Stainless Lab. Drum Dryer 8" x 11½" complete.
2 Sturtevant 30" Stainless Micronizers.
Day 150 Gal. MOGUL Mixer; Vac. Cover; 75 HP.
Patterson-Kelley 150 cu. ft. Twin Shell S/S Blender.
2 Stainless Reactors, 500 Gal. 5' x 5'; Agitated.
Buflovak S/S Double Effect Evaporator No. 8½-60D.
Buflovak S/S Sanitary Thermo Recompression Evaporator.
2 Stage Flash Drying System in Type 316 Stainless.
2 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters No. 2; 50 HP Motors.
Komarek Greaves High Pressure Briquetting Presses.
Birmingham Farrel UNUSED 2 Roll Mills; 14" x 30".
Royle No. 1 Extruder; 2"; electrically heated.

ECONOMIES

EVAPORATORS — KETTLES — TANKS

3750—Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with calandria; 430 sq. ft. of surface; with accessories.
5020 S8—Stainless Lined 100 gal. Mixing Kettle; 32" x 30" with 6 turns of S/S Heating Coils and Agitator.
3340—Brand NEW Stainless Steel Kettles good for 100# always in New York stock; sizes up to 500 gal.
3994 K4—Stainless Steel Vacuum Still; Coil Htd. 755 gal. 4'6" x 6'; with Aluminum Column.
4840 B36—Electrically Heated 800 gal. Stainless Steel Kettle 60" x 60".
4886 D6—Stainless Steel 500 gal. Vertical Jacketed Agitated Kettle 48" x 67".
4840 B37—Stainless Vertical Kettle 5' x 8'9", 1300 gal. set in a cooling jacket.
5048 D1-2—Struthers Wells Type 316 Stainless Vertical Mixing Kettles, 2000 gal. 6' x 10' Jktd. and Agitated.
5128 M1-2—Two Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed Evaporating Dishes; 6' x 30".
4737 A15—800 gal. closed S/S Tank; 51" x 118"; Coned Bottom; 24" Manhole.
5123 C1-2—Two Horizontal Type "C" Versators in Type 316 Stainless with 20 H.P. Motors.

REACTORS — VACUUM PANS

4871 D2—Vertical Stainless Deaerator Tank; 18" x 48" Jktd.; good for Full Vacuum; cone bottom.
4344 H5—Stainless Lined Vertical Pressure Vessel 4' x 4' dished heads; 24" manhole; Internal Heating Coil.
4954 T5—Patterson-Kelley Stainless Steel Percolator or Extractor 200 gal. 28" x 76"; ASME coded.
5243—Struthers-Wells Stainless Steel Reactor Jacketed 400 gal.—Agitated 7½ HP.
5284—Patterson Foundry STAINLESS Reactor; 400 gal. Jacketed 30#; 30# Int. ASME; Agitated.
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd.; 50" x 17'4" 300 PSI internal.
4767 W1—Harris Stainless Vacuum Pan 6' diameter with coils, barometric condenser and accessories.
5048 D1-2-3—Struthers Wells Type 316 Stainless 2000 gal. Vertical Jacketed, Agtd. Reactors.
5255 F1-2—Two MONEL Reactors 2800 gal. 6'8" x 13' with ASME Jacket and Internal 175 PSI; Turbine Agitators.

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B&P Ter Meer S30 Centrifuge 316 S.S.
Sharples C-27 Centrifuge 316 S.S.
Eimco 4'x2' Rotary Dewaterer 316 S.S.
S.S. Centrifix Eliminator 42"x12'6".
Sparkler 33-D-12 Filter, 316 S.S.
Sparkler 18-D-8 Filter, 316 S.S.
Swenson 24"x20' jkt. S.S. Crystallizers.
Swenson Evaporator 425 sq. ft. Stainless.
Absorber Column 18'x66' Stainless.
Bubblecap Columns 7'x25'—8 trays; 5'x88'—35 trays; 3'x38'—35 trays.
Baker Perkins 18DIM 300 gal. Mixer.
100 Steel Tanks 1000 to 350,000 gal.
Lummus Furnace 4 Million BTU.
11'6"x34' & 14'x24' Crude Still, welded.
Penna. SX13 Hammermills, 400 HP.
Heil Patterson Crushers, 100 HP.
Koppers 36"x42"—2 Roll Crushers.
Centrif. Blowers 23M; 29M; 50M, CFM.
10,000 ft. Trough Conveyor 30"; 36"; 42".
Stainless Centrif. Pumps 2"x2" to 6"x5".
Patterson Uni-Power Drives 1 to 20 HP.

Stainless Type 316 Tanks

17,500 gal. 15'x16'OA Flat top, cone bot.
11,500 gal. 12'x15'OA cone bot. 15 HP Agit.
10,500 gal. 10'x23'OA dish top, cone bot.
5,200 gal. 9'x11' open top, flat bot.
4,000 gal. 8'6"x10'6"OA Dished Heads.
1,000 gal. 5'x8' open top, cone bot. 3 HP Agit.
400 to 850 gal. (10), Some Agitated.

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Louisville 54" x 35' long Rotary Monel Steam Tube Dryer. 1120 sq. ft. heating surface. 150# pressure, Code construction. New 1954.

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Blaw Knox 100 gal. Autoclave, 347SS, 1000 PSI.
Bird 18"x28" Continuous Cent. Filter.
Oliver 316 SS Filter 6' dia., 25 sq. ft. cap.
Fractionating Column 316 SS, 2½'x22'.
General Amer. 42"x120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Howes 70 cu. ft. J'ktd. Rib. Blender, 15 HP.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank; closed top.
New Howes 3'x5' Sifter with ½ HP motor.
Abbe 5'x6' Jktd. Ball Mill, chr. mang. steel.

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NEW 4000 Gal. STAINLESS TANK
DAY HY-R SPEED MILL
BUFFALO 32" x 90" DOUBLE DRUM DRYER

CENTRIFUGALS—12" 30" 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 & 6 S.S.
DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless
Buffalo 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer
Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 28".
Despatch Ovens Elec. Heated.
3—Devine & Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryers.
Hope S.S. Can Filler pints to gals.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—#2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves.
Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals.
Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum.
Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia.
Steel Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000.
Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP.
Williams #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills.
Taylor-Stiles 7½ HP Cutter.
Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up.
Sprt.-Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher.
Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab to 6' x 8'.
3 Roll, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 48".
Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack.
B. P. 15 HP—Masticator Mixer.
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal.
Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 80 gal.
Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Sprout-Waldron 10,000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 10,000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Colton 4½ T, Stokes R single punch & RD3 rotary.
TANKS—Stainless, GL., Lined, Steel.

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107 8th St., Brooklyn 15, New York

STerling 8-1944

FOR THE BEST IN USED EQUIPMENT

Conical Dry Mixer 192 cu. ft. vol.; 125 cu. ft. opr. vol., with 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor.
4—Werner & Pfleiderer 200 gal. jktd., sigma blade Shredders.
1—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutter.
4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor.
1—30" Sperry Filter closed del., 3-aye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill 5' x 22'.
1—Sparkler Filter 33-S-26, with Scavenger Plate, steam jacketed.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade S.S. Mixer.
1—250 gal. Kettle, nickel jacket, 100#.
1—Bartlett Hog Mill with 7½ H.P. motor.
1—430 S.S. Tank 3000 gal. vert. ¼ plate, with 3 pc. cover.
2—Vacuum Pumps, Gardner-Denver, 5" bore 4" stroke, with 7-½ H.P. motors.
1—#316 S.S. Reactor 265 gal. jkt.
2—Twin Screw Mixers 120 gal. jkt.
2—Aetna Water Stills 20 gph, new.

Large stock of new and used H.P. Boilers, Tanks, Pumps, Heat Exchangers, Freon Compressors, Stainless Steel & Brass Valves. Advise us as to your requirements.

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LIQUIDATION
$8,000,000 ALCOHOL PLANT
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

MAJOR ITEMS

5—Buflovak 42" x 120" double drum dryers, ASME 160# WP.
2—Bonnet 7' x 60' rotary hot-air dryers, ⅝" shell, complete.
1—Bonnet 6' x 52' rotary hot-air dryer, 5/16" shell, complete.
2—Sweetland #12, (24) 36" dia. leaves, 336 sq. ft.
6—Shriver 48" cast iron P. & F. filter presses, 50 chambers.
4—Davenport #2A dewatering presses, vari-drive, motor, etc.
3—Davenport #1A dewatering press, vari-drive, motor, etc.
2—French Oil screw type extraction presses, 60 HP.
2—Quadruple effect evaporators, calandria type, 4050 sq. ft. cast iron bodies & copper tubes. With 1230 sq. ft. horiz. copper pre-heaters & 2450 sq. ft. pans. Total 19,900 sq. ft. each evap.
6—Ansonia 691 sq. ft. horiz. dbl. pipe coolers, copper tubes.
3—American 654 sq. ft. spiral steel heat exchangers.
18—Tubular heat exchangers, copper tubes, 1500, 1350, 1130, 637, 380, 290, 184, 176, 156 sq. ft.
1—Acme 96" dia. x 44' high copper beer still column, (20) perforated & (4) bubble cap trays.
5—Leader 96" dia. steel rectifying columns, 44' & 51' high.
2—9500 gal. horiz. steel cookers, ½" shell & dished heads, agit.

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BIG SAVINGS!
IN STOCK!

1—4300 gal. T304 SS horiz. tank, ASME 50# WP.
1—2500 gal. T316 SS vert. tank, 7' x 7', dished heads, agit.
1—1050 sq. ft. Buflovak #8-50-D dbl. effect T304 SS evap.
1—Bird 32" x 50" T316 SS horiz. centrif.
2—100 gal. T304 SS reactors, ASME, jkt.—UNUSED.
1—1800 gal. T316 SS reactor, jkt. & agit.
3—Komarek-Greaves 160,000 psi briquetting presses.
2—Mikro #3TH pulverizers, strirrup hammers.
1—J. H. Day #8, 150 gal. sigma blade mixer.
1—American 42" x 120" double drum dryer, stainless trim.
1—Stokes model #R single punch tablet press.
1—Raymond 50", 5-roller hi-side mill, double whizzer.
1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre rotary dryer.
2—Davenport 8' x 60' rotary dryers, 7/16" welded.
2—Buflovak vacuum shelf dryers: 110, 98 sq. ft.

CLOSING OUT
T316 SS EQUIPMENT — ORANGE, TEXAS

5—800 sq. ft. T316 SS heat exchangers, ⅝" OD tubes.
1—800 sq. ft. T316 SS heat exchanger, 1" OD tubes.
1—Vulcan 110" dia. x 13' high, T316 SS bubble cap scrubber.
1—Vulcan 96" dia. x 37' high, T316 SS bubble column.
1—Vulcan 72" dia. x 46'-10" high copper bubble cap column.
5—Ing. Rand #5HC Ircamet pumps, 6" x 5".
1—Vulcan 60" dia. x 13' high T316 SS bubble cap scrubber.
1—Struthers-Wells T316 SS 3500 gal. jktd. reactor, paddle agit.
2—Sharples #C-20 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS.
1—Sharples #16-P Super Centrif., T304 SS.
1—Struthers-Wells 630 sq. ft. Calandria Evaporator, T316 SS.
3—Worthington 160 ton steam-jet VACUUM refrigeration units.
2—American T316 SS blowers, 5660 cfm, 50 HP.
2—Buffalo T316 SS blowers, 2330 cfm, 60 HP.
2—Read 1800 cu. ft. weigh hoppers, T304 SS.
10—T316 SS tanks: 2750, 2500, 2300, 2250, 2100, 1900 gal.
30—T316 SS heat exchangers; 2000 sq. ft. to 54 sq. ft. sizes.

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CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18"x28", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 304 S.S.
1—Bird 32" x 50", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 36" x 50" solid bowl continuous, 347 SS.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
1—Tolhurst 26" susp. Rubber Imperforate Basket.
2—Fletcher 48" Suspended 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined jacketed agitated Reactor.
1—150 gal. 304 S.S. jacketed agitated Reactor.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—Pfaudler 12" wiped film Evaporator.
1—700 sq. ft. Buflovak 304 SS forced circulation Evaporator.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—7500 gal. 316 S.S. Vert. Storage Tank, 7'x25', 50 psi.
1—500 gal. S.S. Mixing Tank with nickel coils.
1—2,000 gal. horizontal 304 S.S. tank 5' x 12'.
4—1,000 gal. 304 SS Tanks 5'6" x 6'.
1—2,500 gal. vertical 304 SS Tank, 8' x 7'.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6"x36', 200 psi.
6—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 786, 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—#5 Sweetland Filter 304 S.S. 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 5' x 6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet Filter.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 SS pressure Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaportite housing.
1—Eimco 18" x 12" 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter with pumps and piping.
1—Oliver 3' x 2' 347 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Feinc 5'x6' Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
4—36" x 36" alum. P & F, 65 Chambers, 1-1/2 cake, hyd. clos.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf with 20—60"x80" shelves.
1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 10—40"x43" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum Dryer.
2—Devine 4'x9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Baker Perkins 5'6"x6' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Buflovak 5' x 30', 3' x 7'6" Rotary Vacuum Dryers 316 S.S.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5'x25', 6'x35' 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Traylor 30"x18' Stainless Steel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
1—P&S 10' wide Apron Conveyor Dryer 48' long.

MIXERS

1—Farrel-Birmingham "Midget" Banbury Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
1—Baker Perkins 100 gal., jacketed, double arm, 30 HP.
1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal. jktd., Vac. 60 HP.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
1—Baker Perkins 10 gal. jacketed 304 S.S. double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—Stokes 21K, 304 S.S. Granulating Mixer 82 gals.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Farrel Birmingham, 8" x 16", 2 Roll Chrome Plated Mill.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, #4TH, 1SH, 1SI and Bantam.
3—Abbe 2½' x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert Mill, 10 HP.
1—No. 1 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter.
1—#18 Cumberland Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", Quadruple deck.
5—Day Roball Sifters 40" x 120", 40" x 84", double deck.
1—#81 Day Roball Sifter 40" x 120" single deck.
3—Nash H6 Vacuum Pumps.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 6".

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Proctor & Schwartz apron dryer, 2' x 20', S.S.

10—Robinson SS double ribbon horizontal blenders, 125 cu. ft.

5—Robinson SS double ribbon horizontal blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Patterson-Kelley SS twin shell blender, 155 cu. ft. complete with motor.

1—Cleveland SS double cone blender, complete with drive and motor, 85 cu. ft.

1—Cleveland steel jacketed horizontal double ribbon blender, 60 cu. ft.

1—Gemco double cone conical blender, 40 cu. ft.

1—Richmond Eng. type 316 SS blender, 40 cu. ft.

2—Sturtevant SS #7 dustite rotary batch blenders, NEW.

1—Patterson-Kelley SS twin shell blender, 1 cu. ft., complete with motor.

1—Buflovak chrome plated 24" x 36" double drum dryer with all stainless steel contact parts, NEW.

1—Baker Perkins Size 16 UUEM jacketed mixer, double arm dispersion type, complete with compression cover and 100 HP motor, 150 gal. capacity.

1—Baker Perkins Size 15, 100 gal. SS jacketed double arm sigma blade mixer.

1—Banbury #1 mixer, chrome plated rotor, with 50 HP motor.

2—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Allis Chalmers SS rotary dryer, 6' x 50'.

1—Hersey SS rotary dryer, 3' x 16'.

1—Buflovak SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 3' x 15'.

1—Stokes steel jacketed rotary vacuum dryer, 5' x 30'.

2—Buflovak SS rotary vacuum dryers, 5' x 30'.

1—American 42" x 120" double drum dryer, ASME, N.B. complete with drives and motors.

1—Williams "Comet" 4 roll mill, complete.

7—Western States 40" type 316 SS suspended type centrifuges, complete with perforated baskets, plows and 40 HP motors.

4—Tolhurst 40" center slung rubber covered centrifuges, with perforate baskets and motors.

4—Tolhurst 30" center slung rubber covered centrifuges, with perforate baskets.

20—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 102, 119, 136 and 166 sq. ft., NEW.

1—Stainless steel bubble cap column, 4' dia. x 25' plates.

2—Struthers Wells type 316 SS 1000 gal. jacketed reactors, complete with agitators and drives.

1—Stainless steel open top kettle, 2500 gals.

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SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568) — Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

Dixon-Kaltman Deal

—Continued from page 3

off. And Dixon officials have nothing to say right now about negotiations that might be pending with any other firm.

When Dixon talked of buying into Kaltman in June, trade observers were quick to note that that represented the Bloomfield company's first look-around outside the basic chemical field.

Under the plan on which the two companies had been working, Dixon would have:

- Provided advisory and consulting services to Kaltman.
- Purchased 100,000 shares of Kaltman stock at $500,000.
- Agreed to buy another 500,000 shares of Kaltman stock at $6.50 per share within a three-year period.

Pennsalt, Nutrilite

—Continued from page 4

was obtained from the Food and Drug Administration.

At present, "Biotrol" has been registered for the control of imported cabbageworm, cabbage looper, artichoke plume moth, and tobacco hornworm on broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, lettuce, potatoes, artichoke and tobacco.

The registration by the Department of Agriculture completes an important phase of research, process development, engineering, and product development by Nutrilite, in cooperation with the University of Califnornia at Berkeley and at Riverside.

Chemicals: Here to Stay

—Continued from page 3

For contrast to today's OPD price pages here is the roster of chemicals produced in the US in 1790: Oils of animals and seed, soap, spermacetic and tallow candles, lamp black, other natural colors, gunpowder, pot and pearl ashes, pitch, tar, and turpentine. Though the list is not inclusive, it gives a pretty good indication of what the market was like.

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ACETIC ACID—44 dms, Falkek Products Co, Hamburg
AGAR—140 bgs, Meer Corp, Casablanca
ALIGINIC ACID—10 bbls, E Mandell & Co, Havre
ALUMINUM FLUORIDE—280 bgs, Atlantic Raw Materials, Genoa
AMINOPYRINE—9 dms, Bremen
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—100 cs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
81 dms, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—800 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—100 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—1 dm, A Verley & Co, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—44 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Hamburg
41 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
34 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
23 dms, Sandoz Inc, Havre
10 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
45 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
16 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
86 dms, Rotterdam
33 dms, Havre
ANISE SEED—132 bgs, Izmir
ANNATTO SEED—550 bgs, S American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Cabedelo
125 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
39 bgs, Callao
ANTIMONY—420 cks, Glasgow
ANTIMONY OXIDE—300 bgs, Indussa Corp, Antwerp
200 bgs, D Hauser, Hamburg
268 bgs, Hamburg
ARABIC GUM—270 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
ARSENIC, WHITE—135 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico
BALSAM—5 dms, Meer Corp, La Libertad
5 dms, Gillespie & Co, La Libertad
BEESWAX—148 blks, Smith & Nichols, Lobito
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
86 blks, Lobito
BERGAMOT OIL—65 hf cs, Messina
BILE ACIDS—21 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE CHARCOAL—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—300 bgs, Velleman Corp, Santos
CADMIUM SELENIDE, RED—10 dms, Venice
CALAMUS ROOT—20 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
1,280 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
600 bgs, Antwerp
CALCIUM GLUCONATE—15 dms, Rotterdam
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—160 dms, Liverpool
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J Bieler, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Star Coffee Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Sokol & Co, Gdynia
600 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—90 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
CASEIN—140 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Dublin
23 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—200 tons, Mangalore
CASSIA—360 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
250 bls, M J Golombeck, Saigon
250 bls, Van Norden & Co, Saigon
575 bls, Hismoco American Co, Saigon
2,288 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—1,118 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay
400 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
300 tons, Wallace & Tiernan, Fortaleza
300 tons, Anderson Clayton & Co, Santos
CELERY SEED—90 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
180 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Bombay
180 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
180 bgs, Daarnhower & Co, Bombay
87 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
180 bgs, Sokol & Co, Bombay
170 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
85 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
174 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
255 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
CELERY SEED OIL—6 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Bombay
CHLORAL HYDRATE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—9 dms, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, V A Cordovi, Colombo
50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
52 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
100 bls, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—150 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Keelung
CLOVE—500 bgs, Zanzibar
CLOVE OIL—9 dms, Djibouti
COCONUT OIL—375 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
375 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
200 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—14 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Reykjavik
100 cs, Pardee Co, Reykjavik
32 tons, Dyson Shipping Co, Reykjavik
151 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Leixoes
140 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Bergen
COPAL GUM—63 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
93 bkts, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
349 bkts, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
417 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
CORIANDER SEED—1,000 bgs, Kenitra
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Antwerp
1,400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bremen
4,420 bgs, Rotterdam
2,240 bgs, Antwerp
1,120 bgs, Capetown
CRESYLIC ACID—176 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUMIN SEED—273 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Khorramshahr
227 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Khorramshahr
1,650 bgs, Khorramshahr
72 bgs, Istanbul
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—250 dms, Yokohama
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—95 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
80 dms, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
20 dms, J H Meeter Co, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—1,060 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
520 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
655 bgs, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—500 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
1,102 bgs, C Itoh & Co, Yokohama
DOGWOOD BARK—300 bgs, L D Pinkham, Kingston
EUGENOL VANILLIN—20 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
FENNEL SEED—360 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
80 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
180 bgs, Atlanta Textile Corp, Bombay
85 bgs, Bombay
FIGWORT HERB—4 bls, Meer Corp, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—10 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
GALL, SHEEP—2 dms, K Mayer, Melbourne
GELATIN—20 dms, D H Burdett, Avonmouth
200 dms, Franco Belgian Corp, Liverpool
50 dms, M Corbett & Co, Marseille
800 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
330 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Antwerp
60 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
134 bbls, Antwerp
100 cks, Havre
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—4,464 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
400 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
300 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Genoa
100 bgs, Wedeman & Godknecht, Genoa
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,920 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
14,306 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
16,540 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
HEXACHLOROETHANE—121 bgs, Henley & Co, Hamburg
220 bgs, International Selling Corp, Marseille
HORNMEAL, ARTIFICIAL—1,400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Gdynia
IODINE, CRUDE—40 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Yokohama
176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cristobal
10 bgs, J M Rodriguez & Co, Cristobal
IRON OXIDE—1,305 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
1,600 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Malaga
800 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Malaga
1,161 bgs, American Chemical & Pigment Corp, Malaga
50 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Oslo
KARAYA GUM—61 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
61 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
KELPMEAL—224 bgs, Dublin
LAUREL LEAVES—32 bls, Hismoco American Co, Izmir
100 bls, Leixoes
125 bls, Izmir
LAVANDIN OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Marseille
1 ck, Brown Bros, Cannes
8 cks, C Stern, Cannes
2 cks, Cannes
LEMON OIL—80 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—19 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LICORICE ROOT—352 bls, Chemical Bank, Piraeus
LIME OIL—1 dm, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
LIVER POWDER—15 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Southampton
35 dms, Reheis Co, Montevideo
LOCUST BEANS—100 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Larnaca
203 cs, Levy & Levis Co, Larnaca
160 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Larnaca
400 bgs, W Mahneke, Casablanca
LOCUST BEAN GUM—70 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
90 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Portimao
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Piraeus
MACE—14 cs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Singapore
30 cs, Magna Enterprises, Singapore
75 cs, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Darlington Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
20 cs, H A Gogarty, Antwerp
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE—90 dms, Rotterdam
MANDARIN OIL—8 hf cs, Messina
MELAMINE—400 bgs, Yokohama
MENTHOL—22 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Marseille
20 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Keelung
20 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Keelung
10 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Keelung
25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
100 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
60 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
MERCURIC ACETATE—5 dms, W A Cleary Corp, Copenhagen
MERCURY—1,290 flks, Cadiz
METABISULFITE—33 bbls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Valencia
MINERAL WAX—860 bgs, Hamburg
MOLASSES—7,999 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Vera Cruz
4,953 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Tampico
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—80 dms, Bremen
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—22 cs, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD OIL—11 cs, Schimmel & Co, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
500 bgs, R T French, Copenhagen
200 bgs, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS— 675 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—1,776 bgs, Antwerp
500 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NIACINAMIDE—40 bbls, Mohegan International, Genoa
NIGER SEED—230 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Massawa
120 bgs, Massawa
NUTMEG—62 bgs, P H Petry, Hamburg
66 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Singapore
40 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
68 bgs, Atlas Commodities Corp, Singapore
70 bg, K H Landes & Co, Singapore
150 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Grenada
50 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Grenada
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Grenada
186 bgs, Singapore
70 bgs, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—26 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
22 dms, E Roth & Co, Itajai
23 dms, Anglo American Hides Co, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—107 bgs, Max Van Pels, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—30 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
98 dm, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
30 dms, National City Bank, Seville
100 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
100 dms, Hanover Bank Malaga
288 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
39 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Malaga
OXGALL—5 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
8 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
3 dms, Primary International, Karachi
PALMKERNEL OIL—424 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
PAPAIN—95 chts, V A Cordovi, Colombo
51 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
100 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Colombo
20 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
375 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
150 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
100 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Alicante
50 bgs, A G Beckman, Alicante
200 bgs, Seville
50 bgs, Alicante
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, P Elbogen, Singapore
220 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
120 bgs, W L Willner, Singapore
420 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—134 bgs, Mombasa
PEPPERMINT OIL—8 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Southampton
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—250 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—215,727 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
263,427 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—306 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Antwerp
PIMENTO—40 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—500 bgs, G G Lipelgoes, Kobe
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, I Grob, Izmir
150 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Izmir
250 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Izmir
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, H J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM METABISULFITE—200 dms, H Reifenberg, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—200 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Dunkirk
1,540 bgs, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—480 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PYRENE—36 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—12 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Durban
15 dms, Dar es Salaam
PYRITES—325 cks, American Metal Climax, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—515 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
2,195 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
2,632 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
2,840 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—440 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
220 bgs, Hinton & Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Gallos Seed Supplies, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—618 bgs, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Havre
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
250 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
ROSEMARY LEAVES—50 bls, Leixoes
RUTILE SAND—712 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Newcastle
2,000 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
17,888 bgs, Brisbane
SAGE LEAVES—300 bls, F N S Corp, Trieste
312 bls, K H Werthon, Trieste
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, National City Bank, Bombay
SANDALWOOD OIL—5 cs, J Berlage, Cochin
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—100 dms, Aarhus
SESAME SEED—67 bgs, V A Cordovi, San Juan del Sur
134 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, San Juan del Sur
334 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, San Juan del Sur
533 bgs, Sacharen Bros, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
188 bgs, Hoger Corp, Corinto
500 bgs, M J Golombeck, Massawa
200 bgs, R J Spitz, Massawa
SESAME SEED, HULLED—200 bgs, W R Grace & Co, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, Louis Furth, San Juan del Sur
334 bgs, M J Golombeck, San Juan del Sur
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, San Juan del Sur
400 bgs, R J Spitz, San Juan del Sur
300 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Corinto
150 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
200 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
SHELLAC—290 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 bbls, E Mandell & Co, Havre
11 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Bremen
SODIUM BOROHYDRIDE—9 dms, Callery Chemical Co, Hamburg
SODIUM CYANIDE—200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,850 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
600 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Marseille
SODIUM SULFATE, ANHYDROUS—400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
STARCH—1,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
STRAYX GUM—50 cs, Meer Corp, Izmir
14 cs, Izmir
SUMAC—68 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Palermo
TALC—2,955 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,806 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
1,000 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
1,666 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
2,205 bgs, Tapioca Associates, Kohsichang
2,204 bgs, Tapioca Associates, Itajai
1,344 bgs, Poons Co, Kohsichang
500 bgs, Djibouti
TARTARIC ACID—70 bgs, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
TEA OF MATTE—80 cs, Meer Corp, Paranagua
THIOUREA—400 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Yokohama
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, RUTILE—1,212 bgs, Havre
TRAGACANTH GUM—27 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Khorramshahr
32 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—1,043 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
TUNG OIL—352 tons, Buenos Aires
UMBER—250 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Larnaca
UREA—400 bgs, H A Gogarty, Rotterdam
340 bgs, D Hauser, Kobe
VANILLA BEANS—21 cs, Pacific Triangle Co, Semarang
48 cs, Penson & Co, Semarang
VEGETABLE OIL—10 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Rotterdam
VETIVER OIL—1 bbl, A Verley & Co, Marseille
1 ck, Havre
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 bbls, A Verley & Co, Marseille
4 dms, Djibouti
1 kg, Havre
ZEDOU GUM—100 bgs, Khorramshahr
200 bgs, Bushire
ZINC CYANIDE—6 kgs, Miny Corp, Yokohama
ZINC, WHITE—200 bgs, Revelli Chemicals, Antwerp
ZINC, YELLOW—200 bgs, Revelli Chemicals, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—2,400 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
5,571 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane
1,993 bgs, Newcastle
ZIRCONIUM POWDER, METALLIC—2 cs, Hummel Chemical Co, Hamburg

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM NITRATE—30,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
ANTIMONY OXIDE—215 bgs, Glasgow
CALCIUM NITRATE—203 tons, Antwerp
CASEIN—100 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
CELERY SEED—85 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay
CINNAMON QUILLS—85 bls, Hismoco American Co, Colombo
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
500 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
1,040 tons, Cargill Inc, Castanas
500 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
500 tons, Procter & Gable Co, Surigao
500 tons, Wells Fargo Bank, Suriago
CORN STARCH—605 bgs, Bohemia Biscuit Co, Bremen
DEGRAS—25 dms, Malmstrom Chemical Corp, Manchester
GYPSUM, CRUDE—17,465 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
KARAYA GUM—126 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Bombay
KELPMEAL—200 bgs, J L Ohman, Hull
MOLASSES—16,263 tons, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co Vera Cruz
NIGER SEED—53 bgs, Leach Grain Co, Genoa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—800 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SULFAMIC ACID—1,500 bgs, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,648 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
UREA—12,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
5,000 bgs, Antwerp

Philadelphia

BARIUM CHLORIDE—500 bgs, Antwerp
BONEMEAL—1,857 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
1,770 bgs, C G Trading Co, Calcutta
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
GLYCERINE—336 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GYPSUM, CRUDE—11,275 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
8,935 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MAGNESITE—907 tons, Split
SODIUM ANTIMONATE—1,000 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, Bremen
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Durban
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—3,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
2,600 tons, Cargill Inc, Ozamis
6,500 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
CUMIN SEED—1,273 bgs, T F Gonzales, Hong Kong
FISHMEAL—4,348 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Iquique
10,915 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Arica
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Pacific Graphite Co, Hong Kong
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Singapore
UREA—40 bgs, Millmaster International, Hamburg

Bids Wanted

Aluminum Hydroxide, gel., USP unflavored, 4,680 bots., 1 gal. Bid IFB M5-47-61. Nov. 10. Marketing Division for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N.J.

Cellulose Nitrate, Spec. MIL-D-5553A and amend. 2, 19,520 gals., Bid IFB-155-1271-61B, Nov. 15. Availability of specs. drawings and spec exceptions: Specs available at Naval Supply Depot, Attn: Code CDI, Bldg. 26, 5801 Tabor Rd., Philadelphia 20, Pa. Drawings and spec exceptions available at General Stores Supply Office, Attn: Code 7211, Building 36, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia.

Drugs, Neomycin Sulfate, powder, USP, 5.0 gm., 2,760 vials; **Penicillin G Potassium**, USP crystalline, 5 million units 20 ml. vial or larger, 10S, 2,400 boxes; **Cyanocobalamin**, injection USP, 1,000 McG per ml. 5ml. (vitamin B12) 2,700 vials. Bid IFB M5-48-61, Nov. 15. **Nitric Acid**, ACS, 1 pt., 720 bots; **Paraffin**, NF, 1 lb., grade B, 1,080 bxs.; **Paraldehyde**, USP, ¼ lb., 2,400 bxs.; **Potassium Dichromate**, ¼ lb., ACS crystals, 1,008 bots.; **Trichloroacetic Acid**, USP, 1 oz. crystals, 1,920 bots.; **White Pine Compound**, NF, 1 gal, 1,080 bots. Bid IFB M5-49-61, Nov. 15. Marketing Division for Drugs and Chemicals, VA Supply Depot, Somerville, N. J.

Naphtha, aliphatic type II, **Naphtha**, aromatic type I, **Toluene**, tech. Thinner, dope and lacquer, various quantities (42 items) to various destinations, Bid IFB 61-17AB, Nov. 9. Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington 25, DC.

Paint, (traffic and concrete floor) term contract, indefinite quantity, 8 items, from Jan. 1, 1961, through Dec. 31, 1961. Bid IFB KC-90561, Dec. 1. General Services Administration, Region 6, Business Service Center, 2306 E. Bannister Rd., Kansas City 31, Mo. **Enamel**, spec. Fed. TT-E-527A (QPL), 5,200 gals., Nov. 30. Bid IFB-155-1318-61B. **Lacquer, White**, Spec. Mil-L-7178A, amend. 1 (QPL) 22,300 gals., various destinations. Bid IFB-155-1293-61B, Nov. 30. General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa. **Enamel**, various Federal specifications (QPL), 5,627 gals.; **Enamel**, various Federal specifications (not QPL), 218 gals.; IFB-155-1292-61B, Nov. 28; **Enamel**, black, Spec. Mil-E-5557 amend. 1, type I (QPL), 10,752 gals. Bid IFB-155-1267-61B, Nov. 29. General Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

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